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FUR LAWS
FOR THE SEASON
1927-28



To encourage effective action on the part of those concerned in maintaining the supply of fur animals, including trappers, fur tradesmen, administrative officials, legislative committees, and conservation societies, the information in this bulletin, the thirteenth annual summary of the fur laws, is published. The primary responsibility for making and enforcing laws to protect fur animals rests with the individual States. The policy of the department regarding fur conservation is intended to be cooperative, advancing the common interests of the public. The more the spirit of cooperation prevails on the part of all concerned, the brighter will be the prospects for the perpetuation of fur animals as a commercial resource and as an interesting part of our native wild life.

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FUR LAWS FOR THE SEASON 1927-28

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FUR RESOURCES STEADILY DIMINISHING

OF VITAL INTEREST to persons who make their living from furs is the maintenance of a continued source of supply, and all concerned in any branch of the fur trade are jointly responsible for the permanence of the fur resources of the country. Trappers would fare better if they would limit trapping to periods when the fur is prime and if they would exercise care in removing pelts and curing them properly before shipment. Receiving houses are partly responsible for waste of fur through their practice of sending out early price lists containing quotations on prime furs, which are not then obtainable—virtually an invitation to trappers to begin operations too soon. By such action not only do receiving houses accept unprime pelts and thus encourage overtrapping, but the trapper's return is smaller than it would be from prime fur.

Other factors contributing to the steady diminution of fur stocks include a general tendency in many sections to class fur bearers as vermin to be killed on sight; a great reduction of fur-producing areas; unwise drainage of swamps and marshes; and needless destruction of forests and cover. The raw-fur catch during 1925-26 was approximately 20 per cent lower than in the previous year, and the decrease for 1926-27 was even greater. The problem of conserving the remnant of the fur supply and of supplementing it from other sources must be faced by all who are interested in the future of one of the oldest industries of the country.

The responsibility of the individual States in the protection of fur animals and in fur-law administration is becoming more fully recognized. The States are more and more appreciating the fact that they must make and enforce appropriate fur-conservation laws and that if they do not, the public and private benefits from the fur resources will diminish to the vanishing point in the not distant future.

There are persons who consider fur animals primarily as economic assets to be used for commercial purposes; others look upon them only as enemies of game and poultry to be destroyed as vermin; still others maintain strictly esthetic views. The Biological Survey

recognizes the merits of all these viewpoints, but that no one of them can be emphasized to the exclusion of the others if the permanent economic use and esthetic enjoyment of our fur resources is to be assured.

INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS OF PELTS

The United States Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Biological Survey, is in position to aid State authorities in the prosecution of many violators of State conservation laws through the provisions of the Federal Lacey Act, which governs interstate shipments of wild animals. This legislation, enacted on May 25, 1900, and amended and incorporated in the Criminal Code of the United States on March 4, 1909, prohibits the delivery of the dead bodies or parts thereof of wild animals to any common carrier for transportation from one State to another when such animals have been killed or shipped in violation of the laws of the State in which killed or from which shipped. It stands continually on guard as a supplement to State legislation for the protection of wild animals, and deserves careful study by all concerned in revising and framing State laws relating to fur animals, if the States are fully to avail themselves of its provisions. Although this law carries no police power, and although the Federal wardens employed in its enforcement are not empowered to seize illegal shipments of furs or game animals, the department and the Federal wardens under its jurisdiction maintain close cooperation with the various States. Many violators are apprehended through the activities of Federal agencies operating under this law, and as a result thousands of dollars in penalties annually accrue to the States.

A violation of the Lacey Act is predicated upon a violation of the State law, but owing to the present status of State laws it is seldom possible to institute Federal prosecutions for illegal shipments of furs. The actual evidence of the illegal killing of fur animals is most difficult for the department to obtain as compared with the documentary evidence of shipments. For instance, frequently a State will protect beavers for an indefinite term or for a period of years, but will fail to make provision concerning the possession, sale, and shipment from the State of skins of such animals during the continuance of the close season.

In enforcing the provisions of the Lacey Act it has been found that most reputable raw-fur houses are eager to cooperate to the fullest extent in the suppression of traffic in unprime and contraband skins. The outstanding need in connection with traffic in beaver skins is for a system of branding, perforating, or permanently marking those legally taken so that they may be satisfactorily identified and traced to the point of origin. With some such fairly uniform system in vogue in the beaver-producing States, reputable raw-fur dealers would be in position to refuse to handle contraband skins.

The system of tags, affidavits, and shipping permits in connection with the payment of royalties on furs in most of the Provinces of Canada appears to work to advantage in the suppression of illegal traffic in skins of fur-bearing animals. Upon the payment of the royalty a tag is provided, half of which is surrendered for an export permit, while the stub remains attached to the skin as evidence that the royalty has been paid.

The system has been further developed in British Columbia, where royalties are required to be paid on all furs intended for export and for shipment within the Province for tanning and dressing. Bales of furs for shipment are required to be inspected. Shipments must then have lead seals attached and be accompanied to destination by export permits, duplicates of which are forwarded to the game department of the Province or State to which the fur is being shipped. Other State and provincial game departments will quickly recognize the value of opportunities to check shipments of furs received from beyond their borders and the possibilities in cooperation of preventing illegal interstate traffic in furs.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION OF 1927

TENDENCIES

The legislatures of all the States except Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi were in session since the last bulletin on the fur laws was issued (Farmers' Bulletin 1515, Fur Laws for the Season 1926-27). The changes in most of the States in laws relating to fur animals were of minor importance, but in a few extensive revisions were made.

The general tendency of the year's legislation was to increase protection on fur-bearing animals, particularly on beavers. State-wide fur seasons were prescribed in North Carolina, and general revisions were enacted in Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, and Oklahoma. The trapping seasons on certain species were shortened in California, Kansas, Maine, Pennsylvania, Alberta, Nova Scotia, and Ontario, while some seasons were lengthened in South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

LICENSE LEGISLATION

The fees for licenses to take fur animals were increased in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Alberta, and Mexico. Licenses to deal in furs were prescribed in Florida, Kansas, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Washington, and in most of these States dealers are now required to render monthly, quarterly, or annual reports of their operations.

LEGISLATION REGARDING BEAVERS

One of the most noteworthy revisions effected in any State concerned the traffic in beaver skins in Montana. As heretofore beavers may be taken under permit of the State fish and game warden when the animals are actually doing damage, and the skins after being duly tagged may be disposed of under permit of the warden. In order to safeguard the beavers of the State, skins of animals imported into Montana must be forwarded to the State game warden for tagging within three days after arrival, together with evidence showing the legal taking and removal from the State in which captured or from which exported. After being tagged by the State warden, such skins may be possessed and sold in the State, and their export is provided for under proper shipping permit of the warden. The State law was formerly held not to apply to imported beavers, and in order successfully to prosecute violators it was necessary to prove that the animals from which skins were taken were killed in Montana. This new legislation should render the State law much more effective.

Close seasons on beavers were extended for a period of years in Arizona and Alberta, and the trapping of these animals was prohibited in Florida, North Carolina, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

In Alaska an additional area in the central portion of the Territory was opened to beaver trapping during the month of April, and a limit of 10 a season set for each trapper. California made a state-wide season for beaver trapping, thus changing the provisions of last year, under which beavers could be taken in districts 1, 2, and 3 at any time.

The beaver-trapping law was strengthened in New Mexico by requiring skins taken under permit to be disposed of by the State game warden, half the proceeds realized from sales to be turned over to permittees. North Dakota provided for the protection of property against damage by beavers by allowing them to be taken by bonded deputies or agents of the commission. Live animals or the skins of animals so taken are declared the property of the commission. In Washington, the State supervisor of game and game fish was authorized to issue permits to take beavers doing damage to property in the State.

OTHER FUR LEGISLATION

Additional protection was afforded muskrats in Maine, where the season was shortened two weeks in the northern part of the State. In Michigan the trapping of muskrats was prohibited for two years, and in South Dakota the close season on muskrats east of the Missouri River was extended to December 1, 1929. Iowa opened the State to muskrat trapping from November 15 to March 15 but prohibited the taking of the animals on meandered lakes and streams or within half a mile of their borders.

In Maryland a State season on raccoons and opossums from November 1 to February 1 replaces the local laws that formerly prevailed in several counties. In Pennsylvania the season on raccoons was shortened one month, and in Ontario three months.

Oklahoma prohibited the trapping of minks and martens, or sables, by closing the season for a term of years.

South Carolina made it unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to set, sell, make, or use a steel trap or any like device in the State, but allows the setting of such traps for the protection of property within 25 yards of poultry houses or within 200 yards of residences.

The Department of the Interior promulgated regulations under the act of July 3, 1926, governing the leasing of public lands in Alaska for fur-farming purposes.

SUMMARY OF LAWS

Legislation for the protection of fur animals has not progressed in some States to the stage of stringent regulation, and this condition, together with the fact that such legislation is in the formative period, makes it often exceedingly difficult to determine what restrictions apply to transporting and marketing furs.

In stating the open season the plan has been followed, as in the bulletin on the game laws,¹ to include *the first and last days thereof*. Statements regarding trapping on lands of another do not take into

¹ Laws relating to game animals, including deer and other big game, rabbits, and squirrels, will be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1550, Game Laws for the Season 1927-28.

consideration the general trespass laws of the State. The bounty laws included relate for convenience to all animals and birds on which bounty is paid.

FEDERAL LAWS

Two Federal laws have a bearing on the fur industry of the United States—the Lacey Act, governing interstate commerce in wild animals, and the tariff act of September 21, 1922.

That part of the Lacey Act codified as section 242 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat. 1137) makes it unlawful to deliver to a common carrier for transportation "from any State, Territory, or District thereof" the bodies or parts of bodies of any wild animals killed or shipped in violation of the law of the State, Territory, or District in which killed or from which shipped.

The tariff act of September 21, 1922, places a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on all live wild animals

shipped into the United States. This includes silver and black foxes, the skins of which, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof, are dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem. Other furs dressed on the skin, not advanced further than dyeing, are dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem. Raw furs and skins (except silver and black fox skins) are admitted free.

The regulations of the Department of Agriculture for the inspection, quarantine, and entry of foxes have been rescinded. Foxes may now be brought in at any port on presentation of the regular importation permits and payment of the duty imposed by the tariff act.

LAWS OF STATES

ALABAMA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Beaver, otter, bear, raccoon, fox, opossum, mink, muskrat (trapping).....	Nov. 1-Feb. 29. ³
Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set traps in such manner as to endanger domestic stock.	
Licenses: Fee, \$15 for first trap and \$2.50 for each additional trap; issued by probate judges. Landowners or landlords, and members of families may trap on own land during open season without license. Written permission required to trap on land of another.	
Possession and sale: Possession of the young of protected fur animals prohibited during close season. No restrictions on skins legally taken.	
Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.	
Propagation: Under special permit from commissioner of game and fisheries fur animals may be captured or possessed for propagation.	
Bounties: None paid.	

² Alabama: Owner may protect premises in any manner at any time from depredations of fur animals.

³ Fur animals may be hunted with dog or gun: Sept. 1-Feb. 29.

ALASKA⁴

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
<i>District 1:</i> ⁵	
Beaver (Alaska Peninsula only).....	May 1-May 31.
Rest of district.....	No open season.
Muskrat.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 30.
Land otter, mink, weasel (ermine), east of longitude 138° ⁶ (see exception).....	Jan. 1-Mar. 1.
West of longitude 138° (see exception).....	Dec. 16-Mar. 31.
Exception: Land otter, weasel (ermine) in Kodiak-Afognak Islands group.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15. ⁷
Red, cross, and silver foxes, lynx.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31.
Blue fox (on Aleutian Islands Reservation only).....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31.
Black bear (including its brown and blue, or glacier bear, color variations).....	Oct. 1-May 31.
Wolf, coyote, wolverene, marmot, ground squirrel.....	No close season.
<i>District 2:</i> ⁸	
Beaver, in western portion of district.....	May 1-May 31. ⁹
South summit of Alaska Range and east summit of Mount Spur and Chigmit Mountains.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30. ⁹
Rest of district.....	No open season.

ALASKA—Continued

Open seasons—Continued.	Dates inclusive
<i>District 2—Continued.</i>	
Muskrat, south summit of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 30.
North summit of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains (see exceptions).....	Mar. 15-May 31.
Exceptions: In Lower Kuskokwim and Yukon drainages.....	May 1-June 10. In Tanana drainage..... Mar. 15-May 15.
Land otter, mink, weasel (ermine), south summit Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 1.
North summit of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains.....	Nov. 16-Mar. 1.
Fox, lynx, south summit of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 31.
North summit of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains (see exception).....	Nov. 16-Mar. 1.
Exception: On Seward Peninsula, including drainage of Kiwalik and Koyuk Rivers.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 15.
Black bear (including its brown and blue, or glacier bear, color variations) (see "Bag limits").....	Sept. 1-June 20.
Polar bear, wolf, coyote, wolverene, marmot, ground squirrel.....	No close season
<i>District 3:</i> ¹⁰	
Beaver (see footnote 9).....	May 1-May 31.
Muskrat.....	Apr. 1-May 31.
Mink, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox, lynx.....	Nov. 16-Mar. 15.
Black bear (including its brown and blue, or glacier bear, color variations), polar bear, wolf, coyote, wolverene, marmot, ground squirrel.....	No close season.
<i>Throughout Territory:</i>	
Beaver (except as above), marten, sea otter.....	No open season.
Bear (large brown or grizzly).....	Sept. 1-June 20. ¹¹
Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take or kill land fur animals with poison, by use of trap or device known as the "klips," steel bear trap, or any other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 9 inches, by aid or use of a shotgun, fire, jacklight, pit lamp, searchlight, or other artificial light, or (except polar bear) by aid of a dog. No fur animal may be taken from its home	

ALASKA—Continued

Prohibited methods—Continued.

or den by digging, smoking, or the use of chemicals, and no home, house, den, or runway of a beaver or muskrat may be injured or destroyed. **Bag limits:** Three large brown or grizzly bears a season; 20 beavers a season, except in fur district 2, south of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains only 10 beavers may be taken in a season. In fur district 2, south Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains, not more than 2 black bears may be taken in September.

Licenses: *Trapping:* Nonresident, \$50 (nonresident, hunting large brown or grizzly bears, must have registered guide); resident¹¹ \$2 (not required of residents under 16 years of age, nor of native-born Indians, Eskimos, or half-breeds who have not exercised the right of franchise or severed their tribal relations). Alien, \$100 (special license, issued by members of commission). Fur farm, \$2. *Fur dealer:* Resident, \$10. Nonresident citizen, or corporation, association, or copartnership organized under laws of Territory, or a State of the United States, \$250. Alien, or a corporation, association, or copartnership not organized under the laws of Territory, or a State of the United States, \$500 (agents, nonresident citizen, \$250; resident, \$10). Licenses issued by members of commission, game wardens, and authorized agents. Licensed fur dealers must keep complete records of all fur transactions. Dealer's license not required of native-born resident Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not exercised right of franchise or severed his tribal relations, or of a hunter or trapper to sell skins of fur animals he has lawfully taken, or of fur farmer to sell skins of animals raised by him and a person not engaged or employed in the fur trade may buy furs for his own use, but not for sale.

Licenses, within 30 days after expiration of license, must report to game commission, Juneau, number and kind of fur animals taken, purchased, or otherwise procured under license. Fur dealer and fur farmer must also comply with Territorial laws and keep records.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken or on beaver skins duly sealed. Beaver skins legally taken must be sealed within 90 days after close of season. Fur dealers required to be licensed (see "Licenses"). Blue-fox skins must be tagged or branded before being sold.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken, but no person who is engaged in fur farming or the fur trade as a dealer or agent shall possess or transport such furs without a license. Skins of beaver properly sealed may be possessed and transported at any time. Blue-fox skins (other than those raised on farms having a registered brand and branded with such brand) whether acquired in Territory or imported, must be tagged (fee, \$1.50) by United States commissioner.

Shipment must be accompanied by statement showing number and kind of skins therein and that no unprime skin is included, such statements to be taken up and mailed to Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, by collectors of customs when by freight or express, by postmasters, when by parcel post, or direct to commission by shipper when by other means.

Nonresident citizen or alien may export three large brown or grizzly bears under hunting license coupons and affidavit of lawful killing.

Resident may export for mounting and return within one year, two heads or trophies of large brown or grizzly bears legally killed, under permit, fee \$1 for each trophy. Resident citizen removing from Territory may export large brown or grizzly bears legally acquired, under permit, fee \$5, for each specimen. (See "Licenses.")

Propagation:¹² License, fee \$2, must be obtained from Alaska Game Commission, to conduct a fur farm or to possess fur animals for propagation. Fur animals may be taken for propagation under permit from Secretary of Agriculture and counter-signed by executive officer of the commission. Blue-fox farmer must register brand, fee \$10.

ALASKA—Continued

Propagation—Continued.

On Aleutian Islands Reservation and certain other islands, permits to use the islands for fur farming and to trap animals for breeding purposes must be obtained from Department of Agriculture.

Public lands in Alaska for fur-farming purposes may be leased from the Department of the Interior under the act of July 3, 1926, and regulations thereunder.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15; eagle, \$1; hair seal (southeastern Alaska, east 152d meridian) \$2 (paid by Territory).

⁴ *Alaska:* Regulations under Alaska game law of Jan. 13, 1925, relating to land for fur animals may be obtained upon application to Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska. For special information regarding sea otters and fur-seal fisheries and Afognak Reservation, which are subject to special legislative and administrative control, application should be made to Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C. For law and regulations governing leasing of public lands in Alaska for fur-farming purposes, application should be made to the Commissioner, General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

⁵ Unlawful to kill land fur animals when the fur is unprime; the killing of all land fur animals on national bird and game refuges, Mount McKinley National Park, Katmai and Glacier Bay National Monuments, on Kruozof and Partofshikof Islands, or, except by occupant, on any island under lease or permit for fur-farming purposes, is prohibited.

⁶ District 1 includes the Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula, and neighboring islands, and southeastern Alaska, mainland and islands, from Cape Fawweather to Dixon Entrance.

⁷ Land otter, weasel (ermine), on Kodiak-Afognak Islands Group—Dark Island on the north, Marmot Island on the east, and Tugidak and Trinity Islands on the west and south—Dec. 1–Feb. 15.

⁸ District 2 includes the mainland and islands from Cape Fairweather, Gulf of Alaska, Iliamna Lake, and Bristol Bay, northward to the headwaters of the streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

⁹ In fur district 2 the western portion includes all of district west of a line beginning at Kamishak Bay—Kahonak Bay portage at head of Alaska Peninsula, following summit of Chigmit Mountains, Mount Spur, Alaska Range, Alaska Railroad from Broad Pass to Nenana, Tanana River to Fort Gibbons, and the divide between streams entering the Yukon above and below Fort Gibbons, to summit of Endicott Mountains. In district 3, open only in drainage of the Noatak, Kobuk, Selawik, and Buckland Rivers. Limit, 20 beavers a season, except in district 2, south of Alaska Range and east of Chigmit Mountains, 10 a season. Skins must be sealed by commissioner, game warden, or other authorized person within 90 days after close of season.

¹⁰ District 3 includes the region drained by the streams entering the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude and the drainage of the Noatak, Kobuk, Selawik, and Buckland Rivers.

¹¹ Large brown and grizzly bears are game animals and may be killed at any time to prevent damage to person or property. Resident license not required to take game animals.

¹² Unlawful to feed to a fox or other fur animal held in captivity, any part of a game animal or bird other than an eagle, a raven, crow, hawk, owl, or cormorant, except waste parts such as hides, viscera, and bones.

ARIZONA

Open seasons:

Beaver No open season.
Other fur and predatory animals No close season.¹³

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

ARIZONA—Continued

Licenses: Fee, \$2.50; issued by warden, designated deputies, and clerks of boards of supervisors. License not required for trapping on own land, nor by persons under 18 years of age. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trappers on public domain or on lands where they have permission to trap.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use fish or the flesh of any game bird or animal for trap bait.

Propagation: Under permit from State game warden, fur-bearing and predatory animals may be kept for propagation, exhibition, or sale.

Bounties: Payment of bounties is optional with county boards of supervisors.

¹³ *Arizona:* Mountain lion, wolf, fox, coyote, lynx, wildcat, skunk, or other obnoxious animals may be taken on State game preserves only under regulations of State game warden. Owner may protect his premises from depredations of predatory and fur animals at any time.

ARKANSAS

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Bear, beaver.....	No open season.
Fox in Ashley, Benton, Bradley, Clark, Clay, Cleburne, Columbia, Conway, Craighead, Crawford, Crittenden, Cross, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Faulkner, Garland, Grant, Green, Hempstead, Hot Springs, Jefferson, Johnson, LaFayette, Logan, Lonoke, Miller, Mississippi, Monroe, Montgomery, Nevada, Ouachita, Phillips, Pike, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, Searcy, Sebastian, Sevier, Union, Washington, White, Woodruff, and Yell Counties.....	No open season. ¹⁴
In rest of State.....	No close season.
Wolf, bobcat, coyote.....	No close season.
Other fur animals.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 31. ¹⁵

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Licenses: Trapping license, \$20 (only required for use of more than 12 traps). Issued by State game and fish commission and circuit clerks.

Possession and sale: Sale or possession of pelt taken in State prohibited, except between November 15 and February 10. Fur dealer required to file report of pelts on hand February 10 and obtain permit to possess or sell pelts during close season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions, except for dealers must report shipments within or without State.

Propagation: The State game and fish commission may issue permits to breeders of game and fur animals under such regulations as it may prescribe.

Bounties: County courts may fix the amount and offer bounties on wolves, wildcats, or panthers.

¹⁴ *Arkansas:* Chasing foxes by dogs permitted. Foxes so caught may be killed and pelts sold by sheriff of county for benefit of school fund of district in which taken.

¹⁵ Fur animals found destroying crops or poultry may be killed at any time.

CALIFORNIA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
Black or brown bear (see exception), beaver, ¹⁸ muskrat, river otter, fisher, pine marten, skunk, fox, kit fox, ring-tailed cat, raccoon, wolverene.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 29.
Exception: Black or brown bear in districts 1, 1½, 2, 2½.....	No close season.
Seal and lion (see exception). Exception: Seal lion in game district 19.....	Unprotected.
Sea otter.....	No open season.
	No open season.

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poisons or gun larger than No. 10 gauge in taking fur animals, or to dig or smoke out skunks from dens.

Licenses:¹⁶ Citizen, \$1; alien, \$2; issued by fish and game commission. License issued free to veterans of Civil War. Duplicate license issued only on affidavit of applicant that original has been lost or destroyed. License not required of persons under 18 years of age. Licensed trappers required to report catch before July 1. Licensee must exhibit license and furs to wardens or peace officers upon demand. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trapper who is trapping on the public domain or on lands where he has permission to trap.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: Fur animals may be raised in captivity under regulations of the commission.

Bounties: Mountain lion, female, \$30; male, \$20; paid by fish and game commission. Boards of supervisors of counties may fix the rate and pay bounty on coyote, wildcat, fox, lynx, bear, or mountain lion. Many counties now pay a bounty on some of these animals, especially on coyotes.¹⁹

¹⁶ *California:* Written permission from board of fish and game commissioners required to trap or hunt predatory animals on State game refuges.

17 Of the 72 fish and game districts created under the act of 1917, as amended in 1919, 1921, 1925, and 1927, 9 (1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, and 4¾) are properly hunting districts; 23, 24, 25, and 26 are fishing districts but are open to hunting; of the other 59 districts, 32 are game refuges and 27 are fishing districts.

District 1 comprises the eastern half of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, including all counties not included in districts 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, and 4¾.

District 1½ comprises the counties of Del Norte, Siskiyou, and Humboldt.

District 1¾ comprises Modoc and Lassen Counties.

District 2 comprises that part of the State south of Humboldt and Tehama Counties, west of the Sacramento River and north of San Francisco Bay, including the counties of Glenn, Colusa, Yolo, Solano, Napa, Lake, Sonoma, and Marin, and that portion of Mendocino County not included in district 2½.

District 2½ comprises townships in Mendocino County bordering on the Pacific Ocean, except townships 11 north, range 15, and 16 west, and townships 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 north, range 16 west.

District 3 comprises the region around the southern portion of San Francisco Bay and the coast counties south of the Golden Gate as far as Ventura, including the counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura; also San Benito and the western half of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, and Kern Counties.

District 4 comprises counties in southern California, namely, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino.

District 4½ comprises counties of Mono and Inyo.

District 4¾ comprises San Diego and Imperial Counties.

Districts 23, 24, 25, and 26, all located in district No. 1, are as follows:

District 23 comprises the drainage area of Lake Tahoe and the Truckee River in the counties of Placer and Eldorado.

District 24 comprises the drainage area of Silver, Twin, Blue, Meadow, and Wood Lakes in the counties of Alpine and Amador.

District 25 comprises the drainage area of Lake Almanor in the counties of Plumas and Lassen.

District 26 comprises Sixty Lake Basin, part of Rae Lake, and to the south fork of Woods Creek in Fresno County.

^{18,19} For footnotes 18 and 19, see top of p. 8.

¹⁸ Beaver doing damage to levees or other protective works in reclamation, levee, or swampland districts may be taken under permit from commission, such taking to be reported within 10 days, when commission issues permit for disposition of skins.

¹⁹ For information in regard to bounties in any county, application should be made to the county clerk.

COLORADO

Open seasons:

Beaver No open season.²⁰

All other fur animals No close season.²¹

Prohibited methods:

No restrictions.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident: General, \$5; limited \$2 (for coyote, mountain lion, wolf, bobcat, lynx); nonresident, \$25; issued by commissioner, county clerks, and other agents. Unnaturalized resident not permitted to hunt, capture, or kill any wild bird or animal.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Use of game or fish for trap bait prohibited.

Propagation: No restrictions, except as to beaver and game animals.

Bounties: None paid by State since 1895. On petition of 50 freeholders, county commissioners may levy a tax to pay bounties on coyote, wolf, and mountain lion.

²⁰ Colorado: The owner of property being damaged by beavers may be permitted to kill them under such regulations as may be provided concerning disposition of the skins by the State game and fish commissioner.

²¹ A permit from the State game and fish commissioner is necessary to take mountain lion, wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, wildcat, mink, marten, or wolverene on State game refuges.

CONNECTICUT

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive

Muskrat Nov. 1-Mar. 31.

Raccoon Oct. 21-Dec. 31.

Fox, weasel No close season.

Skunk, otter, mink, and other fur animals Nov. 1-Mar. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap with scented baits or to take animals with a snare or similar device, to use steel traps having more than a 6-inch spread of jaws, or any steel trap having teeth except for otter. Poisoning fur animals prohibited. Unlawful to disturb muskrat house or den or to hunt muskrats from sunset to sunrise. Unlawful to take fur animals by use of dynamite or other explosive, gas, smoke, or chemical, or by digging from burrow or den. Traps must be visited at least once in 24 hours, and on lands of another, must not be set in path, wood road, or specially prepared furrow. Owner or person using traps must have his name legibly stamped thereon.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, \$2.25; nonresident, \$10.25 (nonresident or alien owning real estate in State assessed at \$500 or more, or his lineal descendant, may obtain license for same fee as resident); issued by city, town, or borough clerk. Persons under 16 years of age are denied a hunting license, but may obtain one for taking fur animals only. Licensee must wear button. License not required of residents hunting or trapping on own land during open season. Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another. Licensee required to report number of animals trapped each season. Taxidermist, \$5; issued by board of fisheries and game.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No restrictions on possession or sale of fur animals kept in captivity under license (fee, \$2).

CONNECTICUT—Continued

Bounties: Any town may pay bounty of \$5 for wildcat, fox, rattlesnake, copperhead snake, and \$1 for weasel, woodchuck, and wild Belgian or German hare killed within its limits.

²² Connecticut: Fox, skunk, raccoon, wildcat, mink, or weasel may be hunted or trapped on State game preserves only by superintendent of fisheries and game or persons designated by him. Fur animals may be killed at any time for protection of property.

DELAWARE

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive

Skunk, mink, otter, muskrat Dec. 1-Mar. 10.²⁴

Fox Oct. 1-Apr. 30.

Raccoon, opossum Oct. 15-Jan. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use pitfall, deadfall, scaffold, cage, snare, trap, net, pen, baited hook, or baited field, or any other similar device, or any drug, poison, chemical, or explosive for taking animals protected by State laws, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter. Traps or other devices unlawfully set are subject to confiscation. Unlawful to destroy the nest, den, or lair of any animal protected by law. Unlawful to hunt, kill, take, or destroy any protected animal, except muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter, while the ground is covered with snow. Unlawful to shoot at or destroy any fox while it is being chased by a dog. Muskrats may not be taken during the time any flood or freshet may cause them to leave their usual places of shelter and protection, nor may they be shot at night, hunted with a dog, or taken by the method commonly known as "nailing."

Licenses: Hunting license required: Nonresident, \$10.50; resident, \$1.10 (not required in county of residence nor on own land); issued by commission. Permission of owner required to take or kill muskrats on land or marsh of another.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell fox or fox hide. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to export fox or for hide. No other restrictions.

Propagation: No restrictions, provided a permit is obtained from the chief game warden (fee, \$1). A limited number of wild fur or game animals for propagating purposes may be taken under permit.

Bounties: None paid.

²³ Delaware: Owners may kill foxes at any time when destroying their poultry, and other fur animals may be killed at any time when destroying property.

²⁴ In New Castle County, on embanked meadows muskrats may be taken from Dec. 1 to Mar. 20.

FLORIDA

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive

Beaver, otter No open season.

Skunk No close season.

Fox, red or gray Sept. 1-Jan. 31.

Other fur animals Nov. 20-Feb. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison except within curtilage around home. Traps must be stamped with name and address of owner and visited once daily. Traps set in open must be properly safeguarded.

Licenses: Resident, \$5.25 (county of residence); \$10.25 (county other than county of residence); \$25.25 (state-wide license). Nonresident, \$25.50 (county). Alien \$50 (special, issued by commissioner). Not required of resident Confederate veterans entitled to Florida pension, nor of children under 15. Issued by county judge. Written permission of owner required to trap on inclosed lands of another. Fur dealer: Resident, \$10; nonresident, \$100; issued by State game commissioner. Reports required of licensed trap-pers and fur dealers.

Possession and sale: Skins legally taken may be possessed, bought, and sold during open season and for 30 days thereafter.

FLORIDA—Continued

Shipment and export: Skins legally taken may be shipped and exported during open season and for 30 days thereafter.²⁶

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

²⁶ *Florida:* Animals destructive of crops, game, fowl, or stock may be killed on own property at any time under permit from State game commissioner.

²⁶ Does not apply to manufactured furs or fur dealers.

GEORGIA

Open seasons:²⁷

	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Beaver, mink, otter, bear, muskrat, raccoon	Nov. 20-Feb. 29.
Fox (red, gray)	Sept. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Fox dens protected during close season. Fox, skunk, or wildcat may not be taken by trap, deadfall, or similar device.

Licenses: Resident, \$3; nonresident, \$25; issued by commissioner or county warden. Permission of owner required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Prohibited during close season. Unlawful to purchase or accept furs from person who at the time is not the holder of a valid State trapping license. Dealers must make such reports as may be required by commission.

Shipment and export: Transportation company may not accept furs for shipment unless shipper exhibits his trapping license or dealer's certificate. Packages for shipment must be marked with number and kind of hides contained therein.

Propagation: Permit from commissioner required to possess fur animals for propagation.

Bounties: None paid.

²⁷ *Georgia:* Fur animals destroying property may be killed at any time.

HAWAII

Hawaii has no wild animals valuable for fur. There are no restrictions on the propagation of fur animals except that mongooses and rabbits may not be kept or bred. Pet rabbits may be raised if kept in confinement.

IDAHO²⁸

Open seasons:²⁹

	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Beaver	No open season. ³⁰
Marten, fisher, otter, mink, raccoon, fox, muskrat (see exception)	Dec. 1-Mar. 1.
Exception: Muskrat in Bear Lake and Caribou Counties	Mar. 1-Apr. 13.
Other fur and predatory animals	No close season. ³⁰

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to destroy houses, dams, or other structures erected by fur animals.

Licenses: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$25; alien, \$50; issued by warden, deputy, or authorized agent. Licensed trapper must make verified report at end of season of number and kind of fur caught, where sold, and the price received. Unlawful to destroy, disturb, or remove traps of licensed trapper.

Possession and sale:³⁰ Skins of animals legally taken, within or without State, may be possessed or sold at any time. Unlawful to possess fur animals, or the hides thereof, on which there is no open season in the State, without permit from State game warden.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use flesh of any game animal, bird, or fish for trap bait. Unlawful to destroy houses, dams, or other structures erected by fur animals, except under permit of State warden.

IDAHO—Continued

Propagation: Permit from State warden required.

Permittee must make verified yearly report showing number of animals kept in captivity, number sold, and number on hand.

Bounties: None paid.

²⁸ *Idaho:* State fish and game warden may close season in any locality on any species of fur-bearing animal threatened with extinction. Under permit of State warden, persons may protect their own premises from depredations of fur animals, except that bears doing damage may be destroyed without a permit.

²⁸ All trapping is prohibited on State game preserves, except that certain predatory animals may be killed thereon by deputy game wardens and persons authorized by State game warden.

²⁸ State game warden may grant permits to take beavers when doing damage to irrigation canals, crops, etc., or authorize deputy warden or State trapper to take such animals. Pelts of animals taken must be turned over to warden for sale. Possession of beaver hides otherwise prohibited.

ILLINOIS

Open seasons:³¹

	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Otter, raccoon, skunk, opossum, fox in northern zone	Nov. 1-Feb. 15.
In central zone	Nov. 15-Feb. 1.
In southern zone	Nov. 15-Jan. 15.

Muskrat, mink, in northern zone	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
In central zone	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
In southern zone	Nov. 15-Feb. 15.

Other fur animals No close season.

Prohibited methods: Houses, dens, and den trees, of fur animals protected, except otter and muskrat dens which obstruct public or private ditches or watercourses. Unlawful to use spear or similar device for hunting or taking fur-bearing animals, or explosives, chemicals, or mechanical devices or smokers of any kind to drive them out of their burrows, dens, or houses. Use of automobile or vehicle propelled by mechanical power, or the lights thereof, or ferret, weasel, guinea pig, or rat, in hunting or taking fur-bearing animals prohibited.

Licenses: Resident citizen, \$1; nonresident citizen, \$10.50; issued by county, city, or village clerk. License not required of landowners and tenants and members of families to trap during open season on the lands on which they reside. License not issued to a person under 16 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian, nor to alien. Licensee, on or before April 15, must report all hides of fur animals taken, sold, shipped, or dealt in, together with names and addresses of persons to whom sold or shipped. Permission from owner, agent, or occupant required to trap on land of another.

Fur buyer, \$10; wholesale fur buyer, \$50. Issued by department of conservation. Buyer must keep daily register of all furs purchased.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides (hides which have not been tanned) of fur animals permitted in each zone during the open season and 10 days thereafter. No other restrictions on possession and sale.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: Permit required to conduct a fur farm on which protected animals are reared; fee \$2. Permit to breed and raise ferrets, fee, \$10.

Bounties: None paid by State; counties may pay bounty on groundhog and crow.

²⁹ *Illinois: Northern zone* comprises Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston, and Iroquois Counties and all counties north thereof. *Southern zone* comprises Madison, Bond, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, and Crawford Counties and all counties south thereof. *Central zone* comprises all counties not included in the northern or southern zones.

INDIANA

Open seasons: ¹²	Dates inclusive
Raccoon, fox, opossum, skunk, mink, muskrat	Nov. 10-Feb. 10.
Beaver, otter	No open season.
Prohibited methods: Traps set on land of another must be placed at least 18 inches within burrow or hollow log and must be visited at least once in each 36 hours. Muskrat houses protected except when obstructing ditches or watercourses. Unlawful to dig out fur-bearing animals or to chase them from their burrows by use of smoke, fumes, or chemicals.	

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15.50; issued by clerk circuit court and by superintendent of fisheries and game and his agents. Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who are resident citizens of State may trap during open season without license; also resident landowners, children living with them, and tenants, may trap without license on lands occupied by them. Written consent of owner, occupant, or lessee required to trap on land of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals or green hides prohibited during close season, except that fresh skins may be disposed of during first five days of close season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: All animals raised in captivity are considered domestic stock, and the owner may possess, sell, ship, transport, or otherwise dispose of them without regard to laws regulating the killing and disposition of wild animals. Fur animals, lawfully acquired, may be possessed for breeding purposes during close season. An inspection certificate, fee \$5, must be obtained from the department of conservation. Permit required to possess or harbor ferrets; fees, \$10 for each single ferret and \$5 for each additional one; issued by conservation department.

Bounties: Boards of county commissioners may pay bounty on wolf, fox, groundhog, crow, owl, or hawk.

¹² Indiana: Protected fur animals may be killed at any time on one's own premises to protect property. The destruction of such animals, however, must be reported to the department of conservation within five days, and if hides are preserved, they must be sent to the department or arrangements made for their disposition.

IOWA

Open seasons: ¹³	Dates inclusive
Beaver, mink, otter	Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
Raccoon, skunk	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Muskrat (see exception)	Nov. 15-Mar. 15.

Exception: On, or within half mile of, meandered lake or stream. No open season.

Other fur animals. No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison prohibited; skunk dens and muskrat houses may not be injured or destroyed.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, \$1; nonresident or resident alien, \$10; issued by county recorder. License not issued to persons under 18 years of age without written consent of parent or guardian. Owners of farmlands, their children, and tenants may trap on own land without license during open season. Permission of owner, occupant, or agent required to hunt or trap fur animals on cultivated or inclosed land of another.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals and parts thereof lawfully taken, within or without State, may be possessed and sold during the open season and 10 days thereafter, or at any time on proof of lawful possession, or upon filing an affidavit with the auditor of the county in which possessed, giving an inventory of such skins and stating when taken or from whom acquired and the location of premises where retained; provided that green hides in process of manufacture may be possessed at any time.

Shipment and export: Skins of protected fur animals legally taken may be exported during open season and first 10 days of close season.

IOWA—Continued

Propagation: Breeder's permit, fee \$2, must be obtained from State game warden to propagate protected fur animals.

Bounties: Boards of supervisors of counties may allow bounty on crow, groundhog, pocket gopher, or rattlesnake.

¹³ Iowa: Fur animals may be destroyed at any time to protect public or private property.

KANSAS

Open seasons: ¹⁴	Dates inclusive
Muskrat, skunk, mink, opossum, and raccoon	Nov. 16-Jan. 31. ¹⁴
Beaver, otter	No open season.

Prohibited methods: Ferrets, poisons, or use of smoke guns or other devices for forcing smoke, gas, or liquids into holes, dens, or runways, prohibited. Unlawful to destroy houses, dens, or runways of fur animals. Unlawful to set or maintain more than 30 traps, which must be visited daily.¹⁵

Licenses: Resident, \$1, issued by county clerk; nonresident, \$15, issued by secretary of state. Resident landowner and members of his family may hunt or trap on own land during open season without license. Trapping license not issued to alien. Consent of owner or lessee required to hunt or kill wild animals on land of another. Fur dealer, \$10; required to keep open records and file report of each purchase of furs.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken. May not be shipped except during open season and 10 days thereafter, but licensed dealers may make shipments out of season under special permits.

Propagation: Quadrupeds raised in wholly inclosed preserve under license (fee, \$2) may be sold at any time for breeding or stocking purposes. Shipments must be tagged to show number and kind of animals, number of breeder's license, and names and addresses of consignor and consignee, and be accompanied by permits from State warden. Licensee required to make annual report of number of animals in possession. Wild animals may be captured during open season and thereafter had in possession for breeding purposes, under rules and regulations of State warden.

Bounties: Coyote, \$1; wolf, \$5; crow, pocket gopher, 10 cents each; jack rabbit, 5 cents each; crow eggs, 1 cent each; paid by county.

¹⁴ Kansas: Kansas forestry, fish, and game commission may further restrict seasons and methods of taking.

¹⁵ Owner or legal occupant of land may destroy these animals at any time when they are destroying poultry or damaging other property.

KENTUCKY

Open seasons: ¹⁶	Dates inclusive
Beaver, mink, raccoon, fox, otter, opossum, skunk	Nov. 15-Dec. 31. ¹⁶
Other fur animals	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Traps must be set 18 inches or more within a hole, cave, or hollow log, and must be visited within each 36 hours.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$25. Issued by county clerk. Written consent of owner or lessor required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of green skins during close season prima facie evidence of unlawful taking.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

¹⁶ Kentucky: Fur animals may be killed at any time on one's premises to protect property.

¹⁷ Raccoon, opossum, skunk, and mink may also be taken with gun or dog from Oct. 1 to Feb. 15.

LOUISIANA

Open seasons:³⁸Dates inclusive
Oct. 15-Jan. 5.

Bear³⁹
 Muskrat, mink, otter, raccoon,
 skunk, opossum, fox, weasel,
 alligator (except alligator in
 coast parishes and Orleans,
 St. Charles, St. John, and St.

James, no close season) Nov. 20-Feb. 5.⁴⁰
 Beaver No open season.

Wolf, wildcat, cougar, coyote No close season.⁴¹
Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear or
 fox at any time, or wolf, wildcat, or cougar from
 February 6 to November 19; use of firearms for
 other fur animals prohibited. Gigs, spears, pitch-
 forks, or like devices, and explosives, chemicals,
 mechanical devices, or smokers to drive fur ani-
 mals from dens or houses prohibited. Unlawful
 to destroy muskrat houses and nests, lairs, or
 dens of other fur animals or to set traps within 10
 feet thereof.

Bag limits: One bear a day, five a season.

Licenses: ⁴² Resident (trapping only; authorizes
 not more than 250 traps in parish where holder
 traps), \$2; issued by tax collector. Traps must
 be visited daily. Trapping licenses not issued to
 nonresidents. Resident fur buyer, \$10; resident
 dealer, \$50; nonresident buyer, \$50; nonresident
 dealer, \$250; issued by department of conserva-
 tion. Hunting license required to take bear, fox,
 wolf, wildcat, or cougar. Nonresident, \$50;
 resident, \$1. Licensed trapper within 15 days
 after close of season must report to department
 of conservation the number and kind of animals
 taken under license.

Possession and sale: Possession of raw or un-
 dressed furs prohibited from March 1 to Novem-
 ber 19. Unlawful to possess raw furs without a
 license. Dealer must file sworn monthly state-
 ment of kind and number of pelts bought in State,
 and showing pelts shipped out of State.

Shipment and export: Tax, otter, 25 cents;
 mink, raccoon, 5 cents; alligators, 1 to 3 cents;
 and all other pelts, 1 cent each, must be paid on
 all pelts taken before being shipped out of State.
 All shipments must bear tags furnished by com-
 missioner; no furs nor alligator skins may be
 shipped out of State except by holder of a dealer's
 license or by a trapper shipping his own catch;
 export of bear prohibited, except under written
 permission of the commissioner. Dealer must
 make sworn monthly report of pelts shipped out
 of State.

Propagation: Fur animals raised in captivity
 under license (fee, \$10) may be sold at any time
 for stocking or breeding purposes, but may not be
 killed and pelleted except during the open season.
 Fur animals for breeding purposes may not be
 captured except under restrictions specified in
 permits issued by department of conservation.
 Permit from the department is required to import
 wild quadrupeds into the State or to export from
 the State.

Bounties: None paid.

³⁸ Louisiana: Unlawful to take young of any fur
 animal the pelt of which has no regular market
 value.

³⁹ Bears may be killed at any time on one's own
 land when actually damaging property.

⁴⁰ Muskrats may be killed at any time when dam-
 aging any levee, and, under permit of department
 of conservation, to prevent damage to cultivated
 or pasture land; any fur animal may be killed by
 the owner of land upon which it is destroying
 property.

⁴¹ Wolves and wildcats hunted for sport may be
 taken in any manner at any time and may be pos-
 sessed by the lawful holder of a State hunting
 license.

MAINE

Open seasons:⁴²Dates inclusive
No open season.⁴³

Muskrat (see exception) Nov. 1-May 14.⁴³ 44

Exception: In Androscoggin,

Cumberland, York, Sag-

adahoc, Kennebec, Lin-

coln, Waldo, and Knox

Counties Dec. 1-Apr. 30.

MAINE—Continued

Open seasons—Continued.

Dates inclusive

Oct. 16-Feb. 14

Fox (see exception)

Exception: In Androscoggin,

Cumberland, York, Sag-

adahoc, Kennebec, Lin-

coln, Waldo, and Knox

Counties

Nov. 1-Feb. 14.

Bear, bobcat, Canada lynx

(loup cervier), weasel

No close season.

Other fur animals Nov. 1-Feb. 14.⁴³ 44

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use snare,
 swivel, pivot, or set gun, or to put out poison for
 any animals. Traps may not be set within 25
 feet of muskrat or beaver house. Unlawful to
 dig out a fox den or remove foxes therefrom, ex-
 cept in private fox ranches; or to set traps (ex-
 cept "water sets") within a half mile of compact
 or built-up portion of a city or village outside of
 own land or within 1 mile of cultivated land or
 pasture in any organized or incorporated place
 without consent of owner or occupant. A bear
 trap must be inclosed in a "hut," or surrounded
 with two strands of barbed wire, 5 yards distant
 from the trap, 4 and 5 feet, respectively, from the
 ground. Unlawful to disturb muskrat or beaver
 houses.

Licenses: Trapping, \$5 (in organized township);
 \$10 (State). License does not include beaver, and
 is not required for bobcat or Canada lynx. Not
 required of minors under 16, nor of residents or
 members of immediate family to trap on own
 cultivated land (except for beaver) in organized
 township. Issued by commissioner. Licensee,
 on or before December 31 of each year, must make
 such report as the commissioner may require.
 Written consent of the owner or occupant must be
 obtained before setting traps on the cultivated
 lands of another in an organized or incorporated
 place; such traps must be visited at least once in
 every 24 hours and any animals caught removed.
 Traps must be stamped or bear metal tag to show
 full name and address of trapper.

Special beaver-trapping license, good only in
 territory opened to beaver trapping by commis-
 sioner, fee, \$25.

Dealer in skins must be licensed (fee, State, \$25;
 county, \$2), and must keep a record of transac-
 tions and forward same to the commissioner of
 inland fisheries and game on or before December
 20 of each year.

Possession and sale: Sale of beaver skins without
 seal of commissioner attached prohibited. No
 other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Transportation of beaver
 skins without seal of commissioner attached prohib-
 ited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit required to raise fur animals
 (fee, \$2). No animals may be imported into the
 State without permit.

Bounties: Bobcat and Canada lynx (loup cervier),
 \$10 each; paid by State; claim to be made within
 five days after killing or return from trip on which
 killing was done. Hedgehog, or porcupine
 (Maine forestry district October 15-April 1 only,
 paid by State), 25 cents, paid by town treasurer.

⁴² Maine: Any person may lawfully kill any wild
 animal, except beaver, found destroying his prop-
 erty.

⁴³ Special laws on fur-bearing animals in certain
 localities. For detailed information apply to Com-
 missioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta.

⁴⁴ Upon complaint of any water company that
 beavers or muskrats are polluting waters, or of any
 landowner that beavers are doing actual substantial
 damage to his property, commissioner of inland
 fisheries and game may declare special open season
 upon such waters and lands. (See "Licenses.")

⁴⁵ Raccoons and skunks may be hunted at night,
 Oct. 1-Dec. 15, in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Ken-
 nebec, Sagadahoc, York, Knox, Lincoln, Waldo,
 and Oxford Counties.

MARYLAND

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive

Otter, muskrat Jan. 1-Mar. 15.⁴⁶

Raccoon, opossum Nov. 1-Feb. 1.

Other fur animals No close season.⁴⁶ 47

MARYLAND—Continued

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take or kill muskrat in any manner, except by trapping; to dig for muskrat or in any manner molest or destroy any part of a muskrat house or den. Unlawful to hunt raccoon or opossum between sunrise and sunset, or to cut tree for catching or killing raccoon or opossum without consent of owner; use of steel traps or similar devices for catching raccoon or opossum prohibited.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, State, \$5.25; county, \$1.25; nonresident, \$15.50 (fee \$5.50 for State license if applicant owns real estate in Maryland assessed at \$500; \$1.50 for county license in county where such real estate is located); issued by clerk of circuit court—in Baltimore City by clerk of court of common pleas. Licensee required to wear tag displayed on middle of back and to carry license on person. License not issued to persons under 14 years of age without written request of parent or guardian. Owners, tenants, and their children may hunt on own land during open season without license.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides of otter or muskrat prohibited except from January 1 to March 25. Cured skins legally taken may be possessed at any time for business purposes.

Unlawful to buy, sell, or expose for sale, or transport from, any fox or fox hide in Baltimore County.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: A State bounty of 50 cents each on sharp-shinned and Cooper hawks killed in State, paid from State game-protection fund.

⁴⁰ **Maryland:** Unlawful to trap or shoot muskrats, otters, or mink on lands of another in Dorchester County without permission of owner.

⁴¹ Unlawful to shoot or kill any fox in Cecil and Kent Counties while it is being pursued by dogs. Unlawful to trap foxes in Baltimore County.

MASSACHUSETTS

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Mink, otter, muskrat, skunk, raccoon (see exceptions) Nov. 1—Mar. 1.
Exceptions: Raccoon may also be hunted with dog and gun during October.

In Dukes and Nantucket Counties No close season.

Other fur animals No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to open, disturb, or destroy muskrat house or to set trap within 10 feet thereof. Traps must be marked legibly with owner's name and must be removed at end of open season. Poison may not be used to kill animals, except rats, woodchucks, or other pests on one's own premises. The use of steel traps with spread of over 6 inches and "choke" traps with greater opening than 6 inches is unlawful, as is also the use of snares or, except by landowner, of scented baits. Except as otherwise stated, fur animals may only be taken by shooting or trapping.

Bag limits: Twenty-five raccoons a season.

Licenses: Nonresident citizen, \$5.25. Nonresident residing in a State affording similar privileges to residents of Massachusetts, who owns real estate assessed at not less than \$500, or who is a member of a hunting or fishing club or association incorporated prior to 1907, or who is a guest on written invitation of an incorporated club or association for hunting foxes, \$2.25. Alien, \$15.25 (applicant must have resided in State 10 days and own real estate therein to the assessed value of \$500).

Resident citizen, \$2.25 (not issued to minors under 18; and those between ages of 12 and 18, on written application and consent of parents or guardians, may obtain trapping license, fee, 75 cents, in discretion of issuing officer). Resident may trap during open season without license on land owned or leased on which he is actually domiciled and which is used exclusively for agricultural purposes, and not for club, shooting, or

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

Licenses—Continued. fishing purposes. Duplicate of lost or destroyed license, fee, 50 cents. Licenses issued by city and town clerks.

Licensee, during month of January, must make written report of number of fur animals trapped during preceding year.

Written consent of owner required to trap on improved or posted land of another. Traps must be visited at least once in 24 hours. Animals may be removed from traps on Sunday, but traps may not be set or reset on such day.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season.

Miscellaneous: Introduction of fox or raccoon in Dukes County prohibited.

Propagation: May be permitted under regulations of division of fisheries and game.

Bounties: Seal, \$2 (by Commonwealth); wild cat or lynx, \$10; paid by town, but refunded by county.

MICHIGAN

Open seasons: ⁴² *Dates inclusive*
Beaver, otter, fisher, marten, muskrat, raccoon No open season.⁴³
Mink, Lower Peninsula Nov. 15—Dec. 31.
Upper Peninsula (Mar. 1—Mar. 15.)
Bear Nov. 15—Nov. 30.
Skunk Nov. 15—Jan. 31.
Wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, wild-cat No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear, or to use spears, baited hooks, explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers to drive animals from their holes or homes; or to destroy, disturb, or molest any beaver, skunk, or muskrat houses or holes.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10; issued by county clerk. A hunting license also permits the holder to trap fur-bearing animals during open season except bear, for which a big-game license is required. Big-game license required to take bears: Nonresident, \$50; resident, \$2.50. Resident citizens and their minor children under 17 years of age may hunt or trap during open season on own inclosed lands upon which they live without a license. License to hunt or trap on other lands issued to minors over 12 and under 17 on application of parents or guardian, but such licensed minors while hunting or trapping must be accompanied by parent or guardian. Alien prohibited from hunting or taking any wild animals in State.

Possession and sale: Possession of the carcass or skin of fur animals killed in close season prohibited.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged.

Propagation: Annual license (fee, \$5) required to engage in raising fur animals. Live animals and skins of animals raised in captivity must be tagged (fee, 5 cents for each tag).

Bounties: None paid.

⁴² **Michigan:** Season on beaver, otter, fisher, and marten closed until 1930. Fur animals, except beaver, may be destroyed under permit from director, on one's own premises to protect property, but hides must be properly cared for and turned over to director at expiration of permit. Unlawful to trap on State game preserves or to trap badger in and within 2 miles of any city public park containing more than 200 acres, of which 150 acres or more is woodland.

MINNESOTA

Open seasons: ⁴⁴ *Dates inclusive*
Fisher, skunk Nov. 15—Mar. 1.
Beaver,⁴⁵ otter, raccoon No open season.
Muskrat Mar. 1, 1928.
Bear, mink, weasel, wolf, wild-cat, lynx, fox No close season.

MINNESOTA—Continued

Prohibited methods: Use of poison prohibited, except as permitted by commissioner. Unlawful to molest or destroy muskrat or beaver house, den, dam, or abiding place; to hunt these animals with dogs; or to take muskrats in any manner except by trapping, but muskrat houses must not be destroyed in placing traps therein. Unlawful to dig out or take red-fox cubs from dens. Black bears may not be taken by use of steel traps, except under permit of commissioner.

Licenses: Issued to resident only: Fee, \$1; by county auditors; not required of persons under 14 years of age; commissioner may issue license (fee, \$1; bond, \$500) to trap a specified number of beavers at a designated time and place; licensee must report the taking of beaver within 15 days and obtain tag from commissioner, fee, \$1.50. Licensed trapper required to make report within 30 days after his license expires, showing number of each kind of fur animal taken thereunder. Owners, lessees, or members of their immediate families may trap without license during open season on own or leased land occupied by them as a permanent residence. Unlawful to enter growing grain for purposes of killing any wild animal without permission of owner. Buyer: Resident, local, \$1; traveling, \$10; nonresident, \$25; wholesale, \$1. Applicant for fur-buyer's license must furnish \$1,000 bond. Buyers must make reports.

Possession and sale: Skins of beaver legally taken, when tagged (fee, \$1.50), and skins of other fur animals legally taken if tagged within five days after close of season, may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time. Possession in close season without tags prohibited.

Shipment and export: Skins of beaver legally taken, when tagged (fee, \$1.50), and other skins legally taken may be transported at any time. Export of red-fox cubs taken in State prohibited. Package or receptacle containing wild animals or parts thereof when transported by a common carrier must have attached a proper coupon tag bearing signature, address, and license number of shipper, together with number and kind of animals or parts thereof contained therein or if shipped by owner or occupant of land a signed statement that "The contents of this package were taken from animals killed on my land."

Propagation: Annual license (fee \$3 for 10 acres or less, 15 cents an acre for additional lands) from commissioner of game and fish required to operate a fur farm. Muskrat or beaver farm must be enclosed with animal-proof fence. Beavers or muskrats on area at time of inclosure must be purchased from commissioner by license at \$2.50 each for beavers and 50 cents each for muskrats. Pelts of animals from fur farms must be tagged (fee 1 cent each) before being sold or transported. Trespassing on licensed fur farm prohibited. Licensee must make annual report.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15; cub wolf, \$6; paid by State. County or town boards may offer bounty on wolf, gopher, ground squirrel, groundhog, rattle-snake, crow, or blackbird.

⁴⁰ *Minnesota:* Wild animals other than beavers causing injury to property may be taken at any time under permit of commissioner, who may also issue permits to take unprotected animals on game refuges.

⁴⁰ A limited number of beavers may be taken under a special license from commissioner. (See "Licenses.")

⁴¹ Under regulations commissioner may permit taking of muskrats in shallow lakes or sloughs when it may be shown they are in immediate danger of freezing or starvation. Open season will be fixed by regulation. Communicate with commissioner of game and fish, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Bear Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Otter, mink, muskrat, skunk, raccoon,⁴² opossum,⁴² weasel (trapping) Dec. 1-Feb. 1.⁴³
Beaver, fox⁴⁴ No open season.
Wildcat No close season.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bear, to remove a fox from the ground or a tree in any manner, or needlessly to destroy beaver houses or dams. Fur animals protected when driven from their natural habitat by high water or fire. Trapping devices must be inspected and contents removed every 36 hours.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Nonresident, \$500 (county); resident, \$10 (county); issued by sheriff. License not required to trap or hunt fur animals during open season on land owned or leased by resident. Written permission required to trap on posted land of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken during open season and first five days of close season.

Shipment and export: Shipment or export of green hides of fur animals prohibited except during the open season and five days thereafter.

Propagation: Muskrat raised on licensed preserve for commercial purposes, may be trapped thereon by proprietor December 1 to February 29. Fur animals raised on licensed preserve may be bought or sold and shipped within or out of State for propagation.

⁴² *Mississippi:* Raccoon may be hunted Nov. 15 to Feb. 1, and opossum Oct. 1 to Jan. 15; foxes may be chased or hunted with hounds only from Aug. 1 to Mar. 1.

⁴³ Mink, skunk, opossum, or weasel when doing damage may be trapped at any time by owners or tenants on own holdings or by officers of the law.

MISSOURI

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
All fur animals Dec. 1-Jan. 31.⁴⁴

Prohibited methods: Use of poison or smoke device in taking any protected animal prohibited.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Resident, State, \$2.50; county, \$1 (good in county of residence or adjoining county); issued by county clerk or license collector. Nonresident or alien, \$10. Fur dealer, \$5. Issued by commissioner. Written permission required to trap on inclosed premises of another.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale of green pelts prohibited during close season, but dry pelts may be possessed and sold during open season and first 10 days of close season.

Shipment and export: Shipper must show hunting license to transportation company. Furs taken out of season may not be possessed for any purpose. Dried pelts may be shipped during first 10 days of close season. Shipments must be marked with the name and address of shipper, his license number, date of shipment, and nature of contents.

Propagation: Permits to capture fur animals for propagating purposes may be obtained from State game and fish commissioner; fee, \$5; breeder's permit fee, \$5.

Bounties: None paid.

⁴⁴ *Missouri:* Fur animals may be destroyed at any time and in any way by person residing on own land to protect premises from depredations, but pelts of animals so killed may be marketed in season only.

MONTANA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Fisher, muskrat,⁴⁵ mink, fox Dec. 1-Apr. 15.
Beaver,⁴⁷ marten or sable, otter, raccoon⁴⁸ No open season.
Other fur and predatory animals No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to capture or kill any fur animal from an automobile or by aid or use of a set-gun, jack or other artificial light, or dog. Beaver and muskrat houses protected from injury.

MONTANA—Continued

Licenses: Trapping license, \$10 (issued only to holder of a \$2 resident general hunting license); special permit required to trap beavers on own land when doing damage or to export their skins; special license (trapping on State game preserves), \$5, issued by State game warden. Trapping license not required of minors between the ages of 14 and 18 years who hold resident general hunting licenses. Taxidermist, \$15.

Possession and sale: Sale and shipment of beaver skins, whether taken within or coming from without State, prohibited, except that skins legally taken under permit and tagged may be shipped or sold within State or they may be exported under permit from the State game warden. Beaver skins coming from without State must be reported and forwarded to State warden within three days after arrival in State for tagging (fee 50 cents for each tag) and then may be bought and sold, or exported under shipping permit (fee 50 cents). No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: (See "Possession and sale" and footnote 7.) No restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged. Permit required to ship out furs; packages must be marked to show contents. Package containing beaver skins offered for transportation must be marked to show names and addresses of consignor and consignee, number of skins, and number of shipping permit.

Propagation: Fur-farm license, \$5. Permit for sale of live beavers trapped in State, \$3 each animal; sale restricted to holders of fur-farm licenses.

Bounties: The livestock commission may make regulations governing the payment of bounties.

⁸ *Montana:* Commission may create fur-bearing animal districts and restrict or prohibit trapping therein.

⁸ Muskrats doing damage may be taken under permit of commission, except that permit is not required from June 1 to Aug. 31.

⁸ Unlawful to kill beavers except when doing damage to own land, under a special permit from the State game warden (fee, \$10), for which application must be filed between May 1 and Nov. 30. Permits expire May 1, and skins must be reported and tagged by July 1. All skins of animals so taken must be properly cured and forwarded to the State game warden, Helena, to be tagged with a numbered metal tag (fee, 50 cents for each tag). Tagged skins may be sold or shipped within State, but a shipping permit (fee, 50 cents) must be attached to each shipment sent out of the State.

⁸ Season closed on marten or sable, otter, and raccoon until opened by commission.

NEBRASKA

Open seasons: ⁹ *Dates inclusive*
Muskrat, otter, mink, fox..... Nov. 16-Mar. 1.
Raccoon, opossum..... Nov. 1-Feb. 15.
Beaver..... Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals..... No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use spear or like device in hunting or taking fur animals, or explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers of any kind, or ferrets to drive fur animals from holes, dens, or houses. Unlawful to disturb or destroy den or house of fur animal except of muskrat or otter obstructing a public or private ditch or watercourse; unlawful to cut down or into any tree containing a den.

Licenses: Resident, \$2.10; nonresident or alien, \$25.10; buyers, \$1; issued by State department of agriculture and authorized vendors.

Possession and sale: Possession of green hides prohibited, except during open season and 30 days thereafter. Beaver skins coming from without the State, upon being inspected and stamped by State warden, may be possessed and sold at any time. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

NEBRASKA—Continued

Shipment and export: Green hides may be transported by express, baggage, or mail during open season and 30 days thereafter, if package is labeled (in two places) with name of consignor, number of his trapping license, and number and kind of hides. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Fur animals raised in captivity under \$2 breeding license may be sold alive and transported for breeding purposes, and the skins, when tagged and labeled with name of licensee, number of license, and kind and number of skins may be sold and transported at any time.

Bounties: Wolf, coyote, mountain lion, \$2 each; wildcat, \$1; ground squirrel, pocket gopher, crow, magpie, 10 cents each. Paid by county.

⁸ *Nebraska:* Fur animals, except beavers, may be taken at any time necessary for the protection of property.

⁸ Beavers damaging property may be killed on own land from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, and under a permit from chief game warden may be killed at any time, but such killings must be reported to State department of agriculture.

NEVADA

Open seasons: ¹⁰ *Dates inclusive*
Beaver,¹¹ otter..... Jan. 1, 1930.

Bear, raccoon, marten, fisher, mink, skunk, fox..... Nov. 15-Mar. 15.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animals in any manner except by trap or gun, to dig out or drive skunks from dens by use of chemicals, or to molest or destroy any muskrat nest.

Licenses: Hunting license required: Resident citizen, \$1.50; nonresident citizen, \$10; Issued by county clerk, State fish and game warden or his deputies. License not required of minors under 14, nor of persons trapping on own land.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess beaver or other skins unless it can be shown that they were legally taken. No other restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Game or fur animals (except beaver) raised in a licensed preserve (fee, \$10) may be sold or shipped at any time under invoice.

Bounties: Mountain lion, \$5; lynx or wildcat, \$2, paid by county. Counties pay bounty of 1½ cents each for pocket gophers when at least 100 heads are presented at one time.

The State board of livestock commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on horses, cattle, and hogs. The reward for coyote, coyote pup, wildcat, and lynx is 75 cents each; for mountain lion, \$5.

The State board of sheep commissioners is authorized to pay bounty from funds derived from tax on sheep, the payments being the same as those made by board of livestock commissioners.

⁸ *Nevada:* Beavers doing damage to property may be trapped under authorization from board of county commissioners. Furs of animals so taken must be preserved and turned over to board for sale, half of proceeds to be returned to trapper. Other fur animals injuring property may be killed in any manner at any time.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Open seasons: ¹² *Dates inclusive*
Marten or sable, otter, fisher, mink, muskrat, skunk, fox ¹³ (see exception)..... Nov. 1-Feb. 29.

Exception: In Carroll, Coos, and Grafton Counties..... Oct. 10-Feb. 29.
Raccoon (see exception)..... Nov. 1-Dec. 31.
Exception: In Carroll, Coos, and Grafton Counties..... Oct. 10-Dec. 31.

Beaver..... No open season.
Other fur animals..... No close season.

Prohibited methods: Bear traps must be safeguarded in a substantial manner. Use of poison or set guns or snares is prohibited. Unlawful to destroy house, den, or burrow of any fur animal or to set a trap in or at entrance of a muskrat, house.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Licenses: Resident, \$2.15; nonresident, \$25.15; issued by commissioner or agents. Resident fur dealer: \$25 (State); one or more counties, each county \$3; issued by fish and game commissioner. Fur dealers must keep records and furnish copy to commissioner during January of each year. Persons selling or shipping furs outside State other than through resident buyer must keep same records and make same reports as fur dealers. License not required of resident landowners and their minor children to trap on own farmlands during open season nor of children under 16. No person may trap on lands of which he is not owner or lessee without written permission of owner. All metal traps must be legibly marked or stamped with the trapper's name, and must be visited at least once every 24 hours. Unlawful to take traps of another or to remove fur animals from them. Trappers are liable for any damage to domestic animals by traps.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals permitted only during open season, but skins legally taken may be bought or sold at any time. Nonresident dealers may purchase furs from licensed resident dealers.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to tear down or destroy any fence or wall, leave open any gate or bar, or trample or destroy any crop on land of another while trapping or pursuing wild animals.

Propagation: Permit (fee, \$2) required to propagate fur animals, game, or fish.

Bounties: Bear, \$5; hedgehog, 20 cents; wildcat, \$10; paid by fish and game department.

66 New Hampshire: Fur or predatory animals may be killed at any time when destroying domestic animals or fowls.

66 Raccoons and foxes may also be taken by use of dog and gun during month of October.

NEW JERSEY

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*
Skunk, mink, muskrat,⁶⁶ otter. Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
Raccoon. Oct. 1-Dec. 15.
Beaver. No open season.
Other fur animals. No close season.⁶⁶

Prohibited methods: Muskrat, skunk, mink, and otter may be taken by trap only. Unlawful at any time to disturb the lodge or nesting chamber of muskrat. Raccoons may not be trapped, but may be hunted with dogs and firearms, without permit, from sunset to sunrise in season.

Licenses: Hunting and fishing license required to trap: Nonresident, \$10.50; resident, \$1.65. Issued by county, city, or town clerk, salaried wardens, or registrars of licenses. (After January 1, 1928, licensee must wear license button.) Resident minors under 14 may trap without license. Occupant and immediate members of his family residing on farm may trap thereon without license during open season.

Possession and sale: Possession of raccoon permitted during open season and 10 days thereafter, except they may be possessed at any time under a breeder's license, but skins legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time. Possession of live fox prohibited except by permission of board of fish and game commissioners.

Shipment and export: Export of raccoon prohibited, except by nonresident licensee, or holder of breeder's license, but pelts of raccoon legally taken may be exported at any time. No other restrictions on skins legally taken or possessed.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to molest trap set by another or to take animal caught in such trap. Unlawful to liberate fox in State.

Propagation: Raccoons may be raised or kept in captivity under breeder's license; no other restrictions except those imposed by close seasons, during which fur animals may not be taken for breeding purposes.

NEW JERSEY—Continued

Bounties: Fox, \$3; woodchuck, amount, not exceeding 50 cents, fixed by boards of chosen freeholders; paid by counties.

66 New Jersey: Muskrats may be killed at any time by owner of canal or dam which they are destroying.

66 Foxes may be hunted with hounds and firearms in daylight from Nov. 10 to Apr. 30, except during open season for deer (Dec. 17 to 21). Killing of fox must be reported to commissioners or county warden within 48 hours.

NEW MEXICO

	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Beaver	No open season. ⁶⁶
Bear	Oct. 10-Oct. 31. ⁶⁶
All other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: No restrictions.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Big-game license required to take bears. Nonresident: General, \$35.25; game, \$30.25; big game, \$25. Resident: General, \$5; game, \$4.50; big game, \$3. Issued by county clerks and deputy wardens. Alien resident of State or an adjoining State not permitted to hunt or to own or possess shotgun or rifle in State.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Export permit for bear required (fee, \$1.25). No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit from State game warden required.

Bounties: None paid by State.

66 New Mexico: When destroying property beavers and bears may be killed under permit from State game and fish warden. Skins of beavers so taken must be turned over to State warden for disposition, half of proceeds going to permittee.

NEW YORK

	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Bear	Oct. 15-Nov. 15.
Mink, sable	Nov. 10-Mar. 15.
Skunk	Nov. 10-Feb. 10. ⁶⁷
Muskrat (see exception)	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.

Exception: In Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Warren, Washington, and that portion of Herkimer County north of the towns of Ohio and Russell. Dec. 1-Apr. 20.

Raccoon (in Orleans County, no open season). Nov. 10-Feb. 10.

Beaver. No open season.⁶⁶

Otter, fisher, fox. No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of chemicals, gas, or other poisonous substances prohibited. Skunks may not be taken by the aid of dogs or by digging out or driving them from dens or holes by smoking. Unlawful to kill muskrats by shooting, except they may be taken with a 22-caliber rifle in the counties bordering upon Lake Champlain; to take them in box, wire, or cage traps; or to molest, injure, or disturb muskrat houses or dens. Raccoons may not be taken from dens or houses, or by cutting den trees.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$10.50; issued by county, city, town, or village clerks. Owners or lessees and members of immediate families actually occupying cultivated farmlands may trap fur animals thereon without license during open season. Minors under 16 may trap fur animals without a license. Indian resident or member of Six Nations residing on reservation wholly or partly within State fee, \$1.25. Only licensed Indians residing on a reservation may take fur animals thereon. Alien not permitted to hunt or kill wild animals except under special license from the conservation commission, or to own or possess shotgun or rifle.

NEW YORK—Continued

Possession and sale: Fur animals may be possessed during open season only, but hides of fur animals legally taken and possessed may be bought or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except hides of fur animals legally taken and possessed may be transported at any time.

Miscellaneous: Traps used for taking fur animals protected by law may not be staked or set during close season.

Propagation: Protected fur animals may be kept alive in captivity for propagation and sale, under license from the conservation commission (fee, \$5). No fur-bearing animals may be kept, which are taken wild during close season for such animals (unless taken under license); nor may they be disposed of during close season except for propagation. The conservation commission is authorized to issue license to capture animals for propagation: Fee for permit, \$1. License to breed, sell, or possess ferrets, fee, \$10.

Bounties: None paid.

⁶⁷ *New York:* If injuring property, skunks may be taken at any time and in any manner, but the skins of animals so taken shall not be possessed, sold, bought, or trafficked in.

⁶⁸ In sections of State designated by conservation commission beavers may be trapped from Mar. 1 to Mar. 31.

NORTH CAROLINA

Open seasons:⁶⁹

	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Bear.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 15.
Beaver.....	No open season.
Raccoon, opossum.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 31.
Mink, otter, skunk.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 15.
Muskrat.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.
Fox, wildcat.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set steel trap for bear. Use of poison or artificial light prohibited.

Licenses: Hunting license required for trapping; resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$15.25; issued by clerks of superior courts, wardens, and deputies. Resident landowner and dependents under 21 years and lessees may trap on own or leased lands without license. Minor under 16 resident of State may trap under license of parent or guardian, and nonresident minor child of resident may obtain resident license when visiting parent. Raw fur buyers or dealers whose business exceeds \$1,500 per annum required to pay license tax (\$50) annually to State, and counties, cities, and towns in which they do business may charge license tax not exceeding one-half State tax. Peddlers or itinerant buyers or traveling dealers required to pay license (\$100) annually to State and \$50 annually to each county in which they do business. Does not apply to those who hunt or trap animals from which pelts are taken, or who buy from licensed dealers and do not maintain a place of business in State.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals lawfully taken may be bought, sold, and possessed at any time.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins lawfully taken.

Propagation: Fur animals may be taken for propagation under permit (fee \$1) of director, department of conservation and development.

⁶⁹ *North Carolina:* Animals committing depredations may be taken at any time.

NORTH DAKOTA

Open seasons:⁷⁰

	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Mink, weasel, raccoon, fox.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Muskrat.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 15.
Skunk, badger.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 28.
Beaver, otter.....	No open season. ⁷¹
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to cut into, molest, destroy, or dynamite any beaver dam or beaver or muskrat house or mound, or to shoot or spear muskrats.

Licenses: Resident, \$2; nonresident, \$25; issued by commissioners, deputies, and county auditors. License not required of person under 16 or of resident or members of family residing permanently with him to trap on own cultivated land, during open season. Fur dealers: Nonresident buyer or shipper or agent, \$50; resident shipper or buyer, \$5 for each place of business in State; resident traveling agent, buyer, or shipper, \$15; issued by game and fish commission. Unlawful to trap muskrats on posted lands of another. Aliens prohibited from hunting, taking, or killing any wild animal, except in defense of person or property.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals legally killed may be possessed or sold during open season and first 10 days of close season. Possession and sale during close season allowed under permit.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited except under permit and tag. Owners, tenants, and minors under 16 shipping furs trapped on own premises without license must mark package with name and address and number and kind of furs shipped. Report required annually of dealers of furs bought, sold, or shipped.

Propagation: The State game and fish board issues permits (fee, \$5) to breed and domesticate fox, mink, muskrat, skunk, and raccoon, and also permits to sell or ship them when raised in captivity. Under permit from board and \$500 bond, such fur animals may be taken at any time for breeding purposes. Annual reports are required of licensed breeders.

Bounties: Adult wolf or coyote, \$3; pups, \$1.50 each.

⁷⁰ *North Dakota:* Fur animals (except beaver) may be killed at any time to protect one's own property.

⁷¹ Beavers doing damage may be taken by bonded deputies or agents of commission, but skins or live animals so taken are property of the commission.

OHIO

Open seasons:⁷²

	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Raccoon, ⁷³ fox, skunk, opossum (see exception)	Nov. 15-Feb. 1.
Exception: Columbiana, Mahoning, Trumbull, Ash- tabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit, Stark, and Cuya- hoga Counties.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15.
Mink.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Muskrat, in Lake Erie trap- ping district.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 15. ⁷⁴

In inland trapping district. Nov. 15-Mar. 1.⁷⁴

Other fur animals..... No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to dig out or destroy the house, den, or burrow of fur animals or to smoke or drown the animals therefrom. Unlawful to spear muskrats, or to take a raccoon from its den.

Licenses: Resident, \$1.25; nonresident, \$15; issued by county and township clerks. Alien prohibited from hunting or trapping. License not required of owners, managers, tenants, or their children to trap during open season on own land. Written permission from owners or authorized agents required to trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals during close season prohibited, but skins legally taken may be possessed or sold at any time. Raccoons legally taken may be possessed alive in inclosures as pets.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins lawfully taken may be transported at any time. Packages containing fur animals or parts thereof when transported by common carrier must be marked to show contents, initial point of billing, and names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: No restrictions, except those which prevent capture of wild stock in close season.

OHIO—Continued

Bounties: Townships pay a bounty of \$1 each on certain hawks and the great horned owl, and 25 cents on crows.

⁷⁶ Ohio: Protected fur animals, when damaging property, may be destroyed by owners or tenants of land (except on Sunday). Skins may not be removed from animals so taken.

77 Raccoons may not be taken except from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. and at field trials.

"Lake Erie trapping district" includes Lake Erie and waters, lands, and marshes adjacent to or within 10 miles thereof; "inland" district includes balance of State.

OKLAHOMA

Open seasons:⁷⁸

Dates inclusive

Beaver, otter, mink, marten, or sable. No open season.

Bear (see exception). No close season.

Exception: In Blaine, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, and Major Counties. No open season.

Raccoon, fox, opossum, skunk, muskrat, civet cat, badger. Dec. 1-Jan. 31.⁷⁹

Prohibited methods: Use of traps (other than smooth-jawed single-spring steel trap having spread of not more than 4 inches), snare, deadfall, or other device, prohibited. Traps must be visited once in 24 hours. Unlawful to set trap in the open, or in path, road, or runway of domestic animals or dogs.

Licenses: Trapping license issued only to holder of hunting license. Resident citizen, \$1.25 (not to exceed 10 traps); professional trapper, \$50 (required of resident citizen using more than 10 traps); nonresident, \$250. Issued by warden, deputy, or county clerk. Licensed trappers required to report within 30 days after expiration of license all pelts taken, sold, or shipped, with names and addresses of persons to whom disposed of. Trapping license not issued to person under 14, nor to person under 16 without consent of parent or guardian. License not required of resident landowners, tenants, or their children to trap on land owned or occupied by them. Written consent of owner required to trap on occupied lands of another. Fur buyer, \$3; wholesale fur buyer, \$25; issued by State game warden. All licensed fur buyers required to keep daily records and render monthly reports.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell or possess pelts of fur animals except during open season and first 10 days of close season.

Shipment and export: No restriction during open season and first 10 days of close season on skins lawfully taken or acquired.

Propagation: State game warden issues permits to propagate fur-bearing animals (fee, \$2, together with fees for tagging). Licensed breeders may sell and transport animals raised in preserves under rules prescribed by warden.

Bounties: County commissioners are authorized to offer bounty on gray wolves or coyotes (\$5), and may also pay bounty of not exceeding 5 cents each on crows, English sparrows, hawks, rabbits, prairie dogs, pocket gophers, and ground squirrels.

⁷⁸ Oklahoma: Fur-bearing animals may be killed at any time when found actually destroying livestock or poultry.

79 Raccoons and foxes may be chased with dogs for sport July 1-Feb. 29.

OREGON

Open seasons:⁷⁷

Dates inclusive

Beaver, west of Cascades (except in Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine Counties, and east of a line through town of Scottsburg in Douglas County, and south of Portland-Astoria highway in Clatsop and Columbia Counties, no open season); east of Cascades in Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath, and Lake Counties only. Dec. 1-Feb. 29.⁷⁸

OREGON—Continued

Open seasons—Continued. Dates inclusive

Mink, otter, fisher, marten, muskrat, raccoon. Nov. 1-Feb. 28.⁷⁸

Bear in Jackson, Josephine, and Klamath Counties—no close season elsewhere. Nov. 1-Nov. 30.

Other fur animals. No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to destroy muskrat house, except where it obstructs ditch or watercourse.

Licenses: Fee, \$2; issued by State game commission. License not required for trapping on own land. Special beaver trapping license, fee, \$2. Fur dealer, \$3. Licensee must keep chronological record showing number and kind of furs purchased, and names and addresses of persons from whom obtained, and make verified annual report to commission. Unlawful for unnaturalized persons to hunt or trap without gun license (\$25) and hunting license. Unlawful to remove or disturb traps of a licensed trapper on public domain or on land where he has permission to trap. Licensed trappers are required to make verified annual reports of number of animals caught; receipts for fur, and where sold.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale prohibited, except that animals or hides legally taken within or without State may be possessed or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except that skins of animals legally taken may be shipped at any time.

Miscellaneous: Unlawful to use flesh of game bird or animal for trap bait.

Propagation: Permit (fee, \$2) to keep fur-bearing animals may be obtained from State game commission. No wild fur animals may be taken for propagating purposes in close season nor may those held in captivity under permit be sold in that season. Yearly reports to the commission are required.

Bounties: State game commission is empowered to pay bounties on any predatory animal in order to protect game; under this act it now pays \$25 each for wolf and cougar.

⁷⁸ Oregon: Unlawful to hunt or trap fur animals on State game preserve.

⁷⁸ Unlawful to trap beavers in national forests. Beavers doing damage may be killed on own or leased property, but such killing must be reported in writing to the commission; hides of beavers so killed are the property of person killing them; other fur animals damaging property may be killed under permit of State game warden, but skins of animals so taken must be delivered to State game commission for disposition.

PENNSYLVANIA

Open seasons:⁷⁹

Dates inclusive

Bear⁸⁰ (over 1 year old). Nov. 16-Dec. 15.

Raccoon. Nov. 1-Jan. 15.

Muskrat, skunk, mink, otter, opossum. Nov. 1-Feb. 29.

Fox, wildcat, weasel. No close season.⁸¹

Beaver. No open season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take bears with steel trap, deadfall, or pen, or to shoot them except with a single bullet, but the use of steel-jacketed bullets is prohibited. Steel traps having a spread of jaws greater than $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches may not be used for trapping fur animals or vermin. All traps must bear metal tag showing name and address of owner, must be visited once in every 36 hours, and at end of open season must be taken up or sprung. Unlawful to dig out fur animals; to drive them from holes or dens by use of smoke, explosives, or chemicals; to cut down trees; or to take fur animals by use of poison. Beaver houses and dams are protected, except under special permit. Unlawful to disturb traps of another or to remove fur animals therefrom.

Bag limits: One bear a season, or four to a camp or body of men.

Licenses: Nonresident, \$15; issued by commission or county treasurer. Resident, \$2.15 (fee of 15 cents extra to justice of peace); issued by county

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

Licenses—Continued.

treasurer. Minors under 16 may trap fur animals and vermin without a license. Licensee required to wear tag on middle of back. Resident citizen, members of family, and regularly hired help, residing on and cultivating land may hunt on such land, and, with consent of owner, on adjoining land without license, during open season. Alien not permitted to hunt or kill any wild animal in State, except in defense of person or property. Trapper must report to board of game commissioners number of each kind of fur animals killed. Fur dealer, \$1.

Possession and sale: Bears may be possessed only during open season and first 30 days of close season. Bear and raccoon skins taken during open season may be possessed or sold at any time. Raw skins may be possessed during the open season and the first 15 days of close season.

Shipment and export: Skins of raccoons legally taken may be shipped or exported at any time. Packages must be plainly marked to show contents, name and address of owner, and county in which taken. Shipment by parcel post prohibited. Nonresident licensee may take out one bear legally killed. No other restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: No restrictions on raising fur animals, except that possession and breeding of ferrets is unlawful except under license from State board of game commissioners. Fee for license to breed and sell ferrets, \$25; to possess a ferret without breeding, \$1.

Bounties: Wild cat, \$15; gray fox, \$4; red fox, \$2; weasel, \$1. Affidavit on form supplied by game commission must accompany entire unmitigated skin of animal when presenting claim to board of game commissioners at Harrisburg, Pa.

⁷⁰ *Pennsylvania:* Fur animals may be killed or captured alive by landowners or tenants and their employees at any time to protect their growing crops.

⁸⁰ Bears may be killed at any time in defense of person or property.

⁸¹ Under permit (no fee) from board, dogs may be used in hunting foxes and wildcats, Dec. 16 to Mar. 15.

RHODE ISLAND

Open seasons:*Dates inclusive*

Skunk.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Raccoon.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
Muskrat, mink, otter.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Other fur animals.....	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set wire snares, or to use steel traps with teeth or with spread over 6 inches, or choke traps with greater openings than 6 inches. Traps must be concealed so as not to endanger domestic animals and must be visited at least once every 24 hours.

Licenses: Hunting license required for trapping: Resident, \$1.25 (\$2.25 on and after January 1, 1928); nonresident, \$10.25; alien, \$15.25; issued by town and city clerks. License not required of resident or his immediate family to hunt or trap on agricultural lands on which actually domiciled; nonresident owning real estate valued at not less than \$500, and nonresident member of club incorporated for hunting or fishing purposes prior to January 1, 1909, which owns real estate assessed for taxation at value of not less than \$1,000, may procure license at a fee of \$1.25; nonresident guest of incorporated fox hunting club, \$1.25 (authorizes fox hunting and is good for a period of 6 days); license not issued to minors under 15 years of age. Written permission required to trap on inclosed lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Fox, \$5; crow and certain hawks and owls, 25 cents; paid by State.

⁸² *Rhode Island:* Landowner may kill fur animals on own land at any time.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

Mink, muskrat, otter, skunk, raccoon,⁸³ opossum, fox,⁸⁴ and other fur animals..... Nov. 24-Mar. 1.⁸⁵

Bear..... No close season.

Prohibited methods: Hunting at night prohibited except for raccoon, opossum, or fox. Unlawful to shoot or trap foxes, to dig them out of the ground, or to push or drag them out of a tree or log. Unlawful to set, sell, make, or use a steel trap or any like device within the State.⁸⁶ Use of deadfall prohibited.

Licenses: Hunting license required: Resident, county license, \$1.10; State, \$3.10; issued by county game warden and his agents; nonresident, \$15.25; issued by county game warden. No license required of resident owners, tenants, their children, or, under written permission, their employees to hunt during open season on own lands. Consent of owner or manager required to hunt or trap on lands of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins of fur animals legally taken.

Shipment and export: Skins of fur animals must be tagged by State warden or deputy before being shipped or transported. Tag fees: Otter, red, fox, \$1; raccoon, gray fox, mink, 25 cents; skunk, 10 cents; opossum, muskrat, 5 cents. Packages containing furs for transportation must bear certificate of State warden or deputy that the tag required to be attached to each pelt has been properly attached and paid for. Persons, firms, or corporations shipping furs must make monthly report to county game warden of number of skins shipped or transported. Shipments must be labeled to show number and kind of skins in package and consignor and consignee. No other restrictions on skins of fur animals legally taken.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: None paid.

⁸³ *South Carolina:* Raccoons may be killed after July 15 by the owners of crops which they are destroying.

⁸⁴ Foxes doing damage may be shot on one's own premises at any time. Trapping foxes prohibited.

⁸⁵ Hunting season for raccoons, opossum, and fox, Sept. 1 to Mar. 1. Wildcats may be killed without license at any time by officers of the law and by landowners upon their own holdings.

⁸⁶ Steel traps may be set within 200 yards of residence, or 25 yards of poultry house for protection of property.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Open seasons: *Dates inclusive*

Mink,⁸⁷ muskrat, raccoon, opossum (see exception)..... Dec. 1-Feb. 1.

Exception: Muskrat, east of

Missouri River..... No open season.

Skunk⁸⁸..... Oct. 16-Feb. 1.

Beaver,⁸⁹ otter, silver, black, or cross fox..... No open season.

Other fur animals..... No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats, or to destroy or molest muskrat houses, except that these may be opened without injury thereto for the purpose of placing traps therein during open season. No person may set or operate more than 75 traps at any one time.

Licenses: Resident, \$5; nonresident, \$25; issued by director of game and fish and county treasurer. Licenses not required of residents under 14, nor of landowners trapping on own lands during open season. Unlawful to hunt on cultivated or posted lands of another without permission of owner.

Possession and sale: Beaver skins must bear metal tag (fee, 50 cents) from director of game and fish. Unlawful to possess, buy, or sell raw skins of protected fur animals during close season, whether taken or killed within or without State.

Shipment and export: Permit from director of game and fish required to sell or ship beaver skins; unlawful to ship raw skins of protected fur animals during close season, whether taken or killed within or without State.

Propagation: Breeder's permit required to conduct a fur farm; fees, \$1 for each silver, black, or cross fox, and \$1 for each other kind of fur animal.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued

Bounties: None paid by State. A county may pay \$50 for each grown wolf, \$4 for each wolf (other than coyote or prairie wolf) less than 1 year old, \$10 for each mountain lion, and \$4 each for coyote or prairie wolf, fox, lynx, and bobcat.

7 South Dakota: Season opens at noon and closes at noon.

88 Skunks and minks doing damage around buildings may be killed at any time, and, under permit from director of game and fish, muskrats, or beavers damaging irrigation ditches, embankments, or public highways may be taken at any time.

89 Director of game and fish may authorize trapping of beavers on public lands or game preserves.

TENNESSEE

Open seasons: ⁹⁰ **Dates inclusive**
All fur animals (season opens and closes at noon) (see exceptions) Nov. 15-Feb. 15.⁹¹

Exceptions: In Crockett,⁹² Fayette,⁹³ Hardeman,⁹⁴ Haywood,⁹⁵ Henderson,⁹⁶ Henry, Lauderdale, Madison, and McNairy Counties. No open season.

In Coffee County Oct. 15-Feb. 1.

Prohibited methods: Steel traps must be placed at least 12 inches within the entrance to a hole, cave, den, or hollow log. Use of snares and deadfalls prohibited.

Licenses: None required. Written consent required to trap on lands of another. Traps must be inspected within each 36 hours, and captured animals removed; does not apply to trapping wildcats in Lauderdale County.

Possession and sale: No restrictions.

Shipment and export: No restrictions.

Propagation: No legislation.

Bounties: Wolf or panther, \$2 certificate issued by county court, amount to be applied on payment of taxes.

90 Tennessee: Trapping on State property, including lakes, prohibited.

91 Fur animals may be taken on one's own land at any time.

In Crockett, Hardeman, and Haywood Counties residents may hunt wild animals at night with dogs Nov. 1-Feb. 1, Oct. 15-Mar. 1, and Nov. 15-Feb. 14, respectively, and in Crockett County residents under 16 may trap wild animals with one legal device Nov. 1-Feb. 1. In Davidson County raccoons, opossums, skunks, and mink may be taken with gun or dog Oct. 1-Jan. 1. In Dickson County foxes, mink, and weasels unprotected on and after Jan. 1, 1928. In Madison and Robertson Counties, opossums Oct. 1-Jan. 1.

TEXAS

Open seasons: ⁹³ **Dates inclusive**
Bear Nov. 16-Dec. 31.

Beaver, otter, fox (exception) No open season.

Exception: Foxes, west of San Antonio and Cibola Rivers and western boundary of Guadalupe, Caldwell, Bastrop, Lee, Burleson, and Brazos Counties, Brazos River, and western boundary of Jack and Clay Counties (except in Hays, Milam, Williamson, and Young Counties, no open season) No close season.

Muskrat (except in Cass County, no open season) Nov. 15-Mar. 15. Other fur animals (except in Cass County, no open season) Nov. 14-Feb. 14.

Prohibited methods: Beds, nests, and breeding places of muskrats protected, and muskrats may only be taken by trapping, except on own land, where they may be taken at any time by any means. Headlight, hunting-lamp, or other artificial light prohibited. Unlawful to trap muskrats on posted or inclosed lands of another without consent of owner.

Bag limits: One bear a season.

TEXAS—Continued

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident or alien, \$50. License not required of resident owners, tenants, and their children on own land. Consent of owner necessary to trap on inclosed land of another.

Possession and sale: Muskrat skins taken on lands of another may not be purchased on such lands except from the landowner or his authorized agent. Possession of beaver and otter skins in State or fox skins in closed area, for sale prohibited. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken or obtained.

Propagation: Permit must be obtained from game, fish, and oyster commissioner to trap or transport wild animals for propagation.

Bounties: May be paid by commissioners of McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Burnet, and Llano Counties on wolves, wild cats, and other predatory animals.

92 Texas: Trapping of wild animals prohibited in Limestone County.

UTAH

Open seasons: ⁹⁴ **Dates inclusive**
Bear Sept. 1-May 1.⁹⁵
Beaver, ⁹⁶ otter. No open season.
Mink, muskrat,⁹⁷ marten, raccoon. Oct. 15-Dec. 15. (Feb. 15-Apr. 1.)
Other fur and predatory animals. No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of silencer on gun and discharge of firearm from automobile or within 50 feet of a public highway prohibited. Traps may not be placed within 25 feet of muskrat house or den.

Licenses: Resident citizen, \$5. Issued by State fish and game commissioner or deputy, county clerk, or deputy or authorized agent. Not issued to minors under 16. Unlawful to disturb or remove traps of licensed trappers on public domain or on lands where they have permission to trap. Aliens other than homesteaders are not permitted to hunt or trap.

Possession and sale: Skins of fur animals legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time, except that skins of beavers, which may be taken only when doing actual damage to property under permit of the commissioner, must be turned over to the commissioner to be sold by him. Possession of beaver skins prohibited, except by a permit holder, unless tagged by commissioner. Green pelt or carcass of fur animal may not be possessed except during open season and 15 days thereafter.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export of furs legally taken and possessed permitted at any time.⁹⁸ (See "Possession and sale.") Skins of beavers taken under permit of the commissioner may only be shipped by the permittee to the commissioner for sale. Shipment or export of beaver skins prohibited, unless such skins are tagged by the commissioner.

Miscellaneous: Use of flesh of game animals or birds as trap bait for fur animals prohibited.

Propagation: Permit (no fee) from commissioner required to propagate fur animals, but such animals held under permit may not be killed during close season.

Bounties: Wolf, \$62.50; bear, mountain lion, cougar, \$30; coyote, \$4; lynx, bobcat, \$3.

94 Utah: Commissioner may shorten or close season on fur animals, or further restrict the number that may be taken, where necessary to afford sufficient protection to any species.

95 Dogs may be used in pursuit of bear, and bear destroying livestock may be killed at any time by cattle owners or their employees or Federal or State trappers.

96 When beavers are destroying property, State fish and game commissioner may grant permit to trap them, but hides of animals so taken must be delivered to and sold by commissioner, who shall recompense for trapping in not more than half the proceeds from sales.

97 Property owner may trap muskrats doing actual damage to dams, ditches, or watercourses in sufficient numbers to insure protection to such property.

VERMONT

Open seasons: ⁸⁸	Dates inclusive
Muskrat (see exceptions)	Oct. 25-Apr. 15.
Exceptions: On shores of Lake Champlain in Rutland County; Poultney River below Carvers Falls, and shores of Lake Memphremagog in Orleans County.	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.
Waters and shores of Lake Champlain in Addison and Chittenden Counties; Shelburne Pond and La Platte River in Shelburne; Hinesburg Pond (Lake Iroquois) in Hinesburg; banks and waters of East Creek, Dead Creek, Lemon Fair (Leicester River) or their tributaries, or Otter Creek in Addison County.	Jan. 1-Apr. 19.
Mink (see exception), raccoon, fox (except Grand Isle County, no close season), otter (see exception) marten, fisher cat, skunk.	Oct. 25-Feb. 15. ⁸⁹
Exception: Mink and otter, on shores of Lake Champlain in Rutland County; Poultney River below Carvers Falls; shores of Lake Memphremagog in Orleans County.	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.
Beaver	No open season.

Prohibited methods: The use of set guns, snares, and poisons is prohibited; bear traps must be carefully safeguarded, and visited once in 48 hours. Unlawful to open or destroy a muskrat house or to place a trap therein or at its entrance. Unlawful to take skunks, raccoons, or foxes from holes or dens by cutting, digging, smoking or use of chemicals.

Licenses: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$10.50; issued by town clerk. Owners of farmlands and their resident minor children or tenants may take fur animals on own lands during open season without a license. License not issued to persons under 16 without written consent of parents or guardians. Nonresident citizen owning improved real estate appraised at not less than \$1,000 upon which he pays taxes, may obtain a resident license. Persons trapping on inclosed lands of another must, within 12 hours, inform owner of location and number of traps and must visit traps at least once in 24 hours.

Possession and sale: Possession of fur animals during close season prohibited, but the fur or skins of animals legally taken may be possessed, bought, or sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Packages containing fur animals or parts thereof delivered to a common carrier for transportation must be tagged to show number and kind of such animals or skins therein, names of consignor and consignee, station from which shipped, and destination. A person required to have a license must also show the number of his license on the shipping tag. No other restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: State fish and game commissioner issues special permits for propagating fur and game animals (fee, \$2 and expense of tagging). Animals bred on fur farms may be sold and transported alive at all times when bearing identification tags prescribed by commissioner.

Bounties: Towns pay \$8 bounty on bay lynx or bobcat and \$1 on rattlesnake.

⁸⁸ *Vermont:* Fur animals may be killed at any time to protect one's own property, but such killing must be reported to commissioner within 84 hours and pelts held for official inspection. Disposition of pelts so taken prohibited except under certificate of commissioner.

⁸⁹ Otters, martens, fishers, raccoons, foxes, and skunks may be taken with dog and gun, Oct. 15-Feb. 15.

VIRGINIA

Open seasons:	Dates inclusive
All fur animals (see local laws)	Dec. 1-Mar. 31. ¹
Amelia, Brunswick, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Franklin, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Tazewell, and Washington Counties: All fur animals	Sept. 16-Mar. 15. ²
Albemarle, Amherst, Madison, Nelson, Orange, and Spotsylvania Counties: Fox (trap)	Nov. 1-Nov. 30. ³
Charles City, Essex, James City, New Kent, Warwick, and York Counties: Muskrat	Dec. 15-Mar. 31.
Campbell, Culpeper, Henry, Pittsylvania, and Rappahannock Counties: Fox	Sept. 16-Mar. 15.
Charles City, Chesterfield, Henrico, James City, and New Kent Counties: Raccoon, opossum	Oct. 16-Mar. 15.
Fauquier and Loudoun Counties: Fox	Sept. 1-Mar. 31. ³
Fluvanna and Goochland Counties: Fox	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Madison and Orange Counties: Fox	Nov. 1-Nov. 30. ³
Patrick County: Raccoon, opossum	Oct. 15-Mar. 14.
Gray fox	Sept. 15-Mar. 14.
Princess Anne County: Mink, muskrat, otter (for profit)	Nov. 1-Mar. 14.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take muskrat in tidewater sections of State from half hour after sunset to half hour before sunrise, except by traps.

Licenses: Hunting license required to trap: Nonresident, \$10; alien, \$20 (alien owner of real estate resident for five years, same as resident). Enlisted or commissioned personnel of Army, Navy, or Marines stationed in Virginia may obtain licenses for same fees as residents. Resident: State, \$3; county of residence, \$1. Ninety cents may be allowed on county license when exchanged for State license. Issued by clerks of circuit and corporation courts. License not required of residents to hunt foxes with hounds. Residents and nonresidents and their children may hunt on own land during open season without a license. Tenant, under written consent of owner or landlord, may hunt without license during open season on lands on which he resides. Written permission is required to trap or hunt on lands of another, except chasing foxes with hounds where chase begins on other lands, and except uninclosed mountain lands west of Blue Ridge, not used for cultivation, except in Giles, Bland, Bath, and Highland Counties.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken, except that sale of red or gray fox is prohibited during close season in Henry County.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: License required (fee, \$25) to raise game or fur animals.

Bounties: Weasel, \$1; sharp-shinned and Cooper hawks, goshawk, great-horned owl, 50 cents each; crow (if killed April 1 to September 30), 15 cents each; paid by county clerk.

¹ *Virginia:* Season applies to trapping on lands of another, which is lawful only with written permission of owner, which permission the trapper must have on his person when trapping. Landowner may trap or kill fur animals on his own land at any time.

² Unlawful to shoot foxes.

³ Foxes may be taken at any time by owner or tenant of land to protect property in Fauquier and Loudoun Counties. Written permission of owner required to take foxes on lands of another.

WASHINGTON

Open seasons:⁴

Beaver No open season.⁵
 Bear and other fur animals
 (open season fixed by county
 game commissions).⁶

Prohibited methods: No steel trap larger than No. 3 may be used unless a notice in the English language on a large placard is placed above the trap. Unlawful to take fur animals with a gun larger than 10 gauge, or to disturb or remove traps of a licensed trapper. Traps must be marked with the name and address of owner.

Licenses: Citizen, \$5 (county); fur dealer, \$10; issued by county auditor. License not required of landowners and leaseholders trapping on own premises, nor of minors under 16. Dealers required to make quarterly reports of transactions and trappers to make annual report of number and kind of animals taken.

Possession and sale: Carcass and pelt of bear lawfully taken may be sold at any time; beaver skins obtained without State, if inspected and tagged (tag, 10 cents) by supervisor of game and game fish, may be possessed or sold at any time. Other furs legally taken coming from without State may be possessed, sold, and transported, if reported to supervisor of game and game fish or county game commission, within three days after arrival, and tagged (tag, 25 cents).

Shipment and export: Carcass and pelt of bear and skins of other fur animals legally taken and possessed may be shipped at any time.

Propagation: Breeder's license (fee, \$20; renewal, \$10) required.

Bounties: Paid by State. Counties are permitted to pay bounties on mountain lion or cougar, lynx, or wildcat, coyote, timber wolf, bear, red squirrel, and in the Columbia River district on seal or sea lion. Hair seal, \$3 (paid by State).

⁴ Washington: Communicate with county game commission at county seat, or supervisor of game and game fish, Box 384, Seattle. Bears may be killed at any time when destroying domestic animals, and fur animals may be trapped by landowners or tenants when destroying crops, domestic animals, or poultry.

⁵ State supervisor of game and game fish may issue permits to take beaver in State.

⁶ County game commission may remove or kill fur animals doing damage to property.

WEST VIRGINIA

Open seasons:⁷

Dates inclusive

Skunk Dec. 1-Jan. 31.
 Red fox, in Brooke, Cabell,
 Fayette, Harrison, Kanawha, Lewis, Mason, Mingo,
 Morgan, Pleasants, Putnam,
 Ritchie, Summers, Taylor,
 Upshur, Wetzel, Wirt,
 Wood, and Wyoming Counties Dec. 1-Jan. 31.
 In rest of State Unprotected.
 Raccoon, opossum Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
 Beaver, otter No open season.⁸
 Muskrat Nov. 1-Feb. 29.
 Other fur animals Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to set a steel or spring bear trap on land of another. Unlawful to hunt wild animals, except those which take refuge in trees, with a spot or jack light or other artificial light, or to cut down any tree in which animals den or take refuge for the purpose of capturing such animals.

Licenses: Hunting license required to take raccoons, opossums, beavers, otters, and skunks: Resident, \$1; nonresident, \$15; issued by county clerk. Resident landowner, his resident children or tenants, may hunt or trap during open season on own land without a license. License not required of minors under 15. Express per-

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

Licenses—Continued.

mission of owner or tenant required to set or maintain a snare or trap upon land of another. Licensee must wear tag.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: No restriction on possession or sale, but animals must not be taken for breeding purposes in close season except on lands owned or tenanted by the breeder.

Bounties: Wildcat, bobcat, or catamount, \$2.50.

⁷ West Virginia: A landowner, his agent, or tenant may hunt or kill fur animals, except raccoons, opossums, muskrats, beavers, and otters, on his own lands at any time.

⁸ Commission may open season on beavers and otters.

WISCONSIN

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive

Beaver,⁹ marten, fisher No open season.
 Otter in Florence, Forest, Iron, Juneau, Price, Langlade, Oneida, and Vilas Counties Mar. 1-Mar. 31.
 In rest of State No open season.
 Mink (see exceptions) Jan. 1-Apr. 10.
Exceptions: In Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marathon, Marquette, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties Oct. 25-Apr. 1.
 In Marinette, Lincoln, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Shawano, and Langlade Counties Jan. 1-Apr. 1.

In Grant, Vernon, Crawford (except in Freeman and Seneca Townships, no close season) and Richland Counties, and Horicon Marsh in Dodge County No open season.
 Muskrat (see exceptions) Jan. 1-Apr. 10.
Exceptions: In Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Outagamie, Waushara, Waupaca, Marathon (except Pike Lake in towns of Reid and Elderon, and Mayflower Lake and Lake Go-Toit in town of Norrie, no open season), and Winnebago Counties Oct. 25-Apr. 1.

In Marinette, Lincoln, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Shawano, and Langlade Counties Jan. 1-Apr. 1.
 In Grant, Vernon, Crawford (except in Freeman and Seneca Townships, Jan. 1-Apr. 10) and Richland Counties, and Horicon Marsh in Dodge County No open season.

Skunk, in all counties south of north line of Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, and Kewaunee Counties Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
 In rest of State Oct. 15-Jan. 15.

Raccoon, in all counties south of north line of Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, and Kewaunee Counties Jan. 1-Jan. 31.
 In rest of State Jan. 1-Jan. 15.

Black bear and other fur animals No close season.

WISCONSIN—Continued

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animals with the aid of spear, gun, or dog; to disturb or molest muskrat houses, beaver houses, or beaver dams, or to molest or disturb raccoon den trees.

Licenses: Resident, \$1, issued by conservation commission or county clerks. Each trap must be tagged, fee 5 cents. Report required from licensed trapper on or before June 1 of each year. Nonresident not permitted to trap; alien not permitted to hunt. Written consent of owner or occupant required to trap minks or muskrats on agricultural lands of another.

Possession and sale: Possession of green skins of fur animals permitted only during open season and first five days of close season; possession prohibited of the skin of a mink or muskrat which shows that the animal has been shot or speared. No other restrictions on possession and sale of skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Shipment of hides must be marked to show number and kinds of hides, name and address of shipper, and number of his trapping license.

Propagation: Under license and supervision of commissioner, beaver, muskrat, skunk, otter, mink, raccoon, fisher, or marten may be taken and transported for propagation within State. Special license required to conduct fur farms. Breeders have same rights in silver, silver-black and black foxes as domestic animals. Unlawful to trespass on posted fox farm.

Bounties: Wolf cub taken between March 1 and November 1, \$4; mature wolf killed at any time, \$30; fox, \$2; paid by State. County boards may offer bounty on crow, hen hawk, pocket gopher, streaked gopher, groundhog or woodchuck, English sparrow, blackbird, or rattle snake.

⁹ Wisconsin: If beavers damage property, they may be captured and removed under permit and direction of State conservation commission; skins of animals that are killed in taking must be delivered to conservation commission. Owners or lessees of dams, under permit of conservation commission, may destroy at any time muskrats to protect such dams or levees, but may not sell, barter, or give away skins of such animals killed during close season.

WYOMING

	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Beaver.....	No open season. ¹⁰
Otter, fisher, marten, mink, muskrat (see exception), fox, raccoon.....	Nov. 16-Apr. 30.

Exception: Muskrat in Big Horn, Campbell, Converse, Fremont, Goshen, Niobrara, Platte, Sheridan, Uinta, and Washakie Counties.....

No close season.

All other fur animals.....

No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to trap bears.

Licenses: Resident citizen, \$10; nonresident citizen, \$50. License not required of persons under 17, nor for trapping predatory animals. Permit for trapping in State game preserves and national forests fee, \$1, issued by State game and fish commissioner. Employees of Federal Government do not require permit to trap predatory animals. For bear: Resident (hunting license), \$2.50; nonresident, \$25, limit, 3 bears; issued by commissioner. Dog license, \$1 (required for each dog used in hunting bears or predatory animals in national forests). Permission of owner required to hunt or trap on inclosed lands of another.

Possession and sale: Skins of beavers killed when doing damage to real estate may be possessed when duly tagged by commissioner and affidavit is furnished the commissioner by owner of the real estate showing damage and number of beavers killed, and upon payment of 50 cents for each beaver tag.

Shipment and export: Beaver hides must be tagged by commissioner before being shipped or transported.

Miscellaneous: Use of flesh of game animals or birds as trap bait for predatory animals prohibited.

Propagation: Beavers may be taken for propagation under a \$5 permit, but animals so taken must be kept three years before being killed or sold.

Bounties: None paid by State.

¹⁰ Wyoming: If beavers damage real estate the owner thereof may kill them, but must furnish State game and fish commissioner with affidavit describing real estate and showing damage and number killed. Skins of animals so taken must be tagged immediately (fee, 50 cents each).

LAWS OF CANADA

ALBERTA

Open seasons:¹¹

	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Fox ¹²	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Mink, fisher, marten.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31. ¹³
Otter.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat (see exception).....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.

Exception: South of North Saskatchewan River.....

No open season.¹⁴

Beaver¹⁵.....

No open season.¹⁴

Other fur animals.....

No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison for taking fur animals; or to destroy, partially destroy, or to leave open any muskrat or beaver house or beaver dam.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, \$2; nonresident, \$50; issued by minister of agriculture. License not required of farmer, or member of his family while actually residing with him upon his farm. Consent of owner or occupant required to trap on inclosed or cultivated lands of another. Permits to trap on game or forest reserves may be granted under regulations of lieutenant governor in council. Taxidermist, \$5. Dealer in furs and skins of protected animals at a specified place of business, or within one mile thereof: Resident of a city, \$25; resident outside of a city, \$10; nonresident, \$100. Traveling licensee issued to holder of a dealer's license or his manager upon payment of fee of \$15. Traveling buyer: Resident, \$25; nonresident, \$100. Nonresident buying wholesale from licensed dealers, \$5 (good for 10 days only). Licensee must make semiannual reports to department of agriculture. License to sell

ALBERTA—Continued

Licenses—Continued.

skins by tender or auction, fee, \$25. Issued by minister or agents.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on prime skins legally taken and possessed.

Shipment and export: Export of furs and skins prohibited except under permit from minister. No furs or skins on which royalty has not been paid may be exported, and a special permit from the minister is necessary to ship out unprime skins. Export of live wild foxes prohibited.

Propagation: Manager of fur farm required to make reports January 1 and July 1 of each year. Export of live animals from fur farms allowed only on permit from the minister of agriculture. Permit, with fees, required to export live muskrat, mink, fisher, marten, otter, or beaver, whether raised on a fur farm or otherwise (orders in council).

Bounties: Timber wolves, male, \$10, female, \$20. Prairie wolf taken between April 30 and September 1, \$2.

¹¹ Alberta: Lieutenant governor in council may change close season on fur animals.

¹² Unlawful to trap fox for export.

¹³ Unlawful to destroy a beaver dam unless authorized to do so by lieutenant governor in council, who may also authorize the killing of beavers or other fur animals when such killing is deemed to be in the public interest.

¹⁴ Lieutenant governor in council may declare open seasons locally on beavers and muskrats.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Open seasons:¹⁵Eastern district:¹⁶

	Dates inclusive
Bear (except white or Kermode bear)	Sept. 1-June 30.
Beaver, muskrat	Mar. 15-Apr. 30.
Other fur animals	Nov. 15-Apr. 30.

Western district:¹⁶

Bear (except white or Kermode bear)	Sept. 15-June 15
Beaver, in Prince Rupert, Skeena, and Mackenzie electoral districts and that part of Lillooet electoral district lying within the western district	Feb. 15-Mar. 31.
In rest of district	No open season.
Other fur animals (see exception)	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.
Exception: Muskrats on Vancouver Island	No open season.

Exception: Muskrats on Vancouver Island.

Prohibited methods: Bears may not be trapped. Unlawful to poison fur animals except that farmers and poultrymen may protect own stock; to destroy muskrat or beaver houses, except under permit to prevent damage on diked or agricultural lands; or to hunt fur animals at night.

Bag limits: Two grizzly bears and three of any other species a season.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, British subject, \$10; nonresident or resident alien not permitted to trap; nonresident general hunting license, fee, \$25, and additional fees of \$15 to \$25 for each bear killed. License not issued to boys under 18 without written consent of parent or guardian. Issued by provincial game warden or authorized agent. Licensee must wear badge. Permission of owner required to trap on inclosed, cleared, or cultivated land of another. Mainland trappers must register trap lines, and licensed trapper who first occupies trap line not later than 15 days after the beginning of any open season for trapping is protected against other trappers. Unlawful to touch or interfere with traps set by a licensed trapper. License must be returned within two months after it expires, with a statement of number of fur animals of each kind taken. Fur dealer: Resident, \$25 (does not apply to licensed trapper selling skins taken by himself); nonresident or his agent, \$200. License required for each place of business. Fur dealer must make verified report every three months, showing number and kind of skins purchased and date of transactions. Taxidermist, \$5; tanner, \$5. Provincial game warden may grant free permit to buy furs at wholesale from licensed fur dealers or at public auction.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to sell pelts taken during close season or to possess unprime furs. Possession of pelts of fur animals allowed only during open season, and for two months thereafter (three months, north of fifty-second parallel), except under special permit from Provincial game warden. Royalties must be paid on all furs exported or shipped to a tanner within Province. Bears may be sold only during open season in eastern district.

Shipment and export: Export of pelts of fur animals allowed only under special permit of Provincial game warden. Packages must be prepared so that they may be easily opened for examination, or labeled with full description of contents, and names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and accompanied by export permit.

Propagation: A permit from the Provincial game warden is required to propagate fur-bearing animals or to take them for breeding purposes. Breeder must keep a record of transactions as to purchases and sale of stock, which record must

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

Propagation—Continued.

be open to inspection of any game warden, and must make verified report to Provincial game warden on or before August 31. Live animals and birds may be exported only under permit; and a permit is required to take foxes or other fur animals in close season.

Bounties: Panther, \$40; timber wolf, \$25; coyote, \$2 (if not less than one week old). (Rates fixed from time to time by lieutenant governor in council.)

¹⁵ *British Columbia;* Seasons on fur animals, fixed annually by lieutenant governor in council, may be obtained from provincial game warden, Victoria, British Columbia.

¹⁶ *Western district* includes that portion of the Province west of summit of Cascades and south of Atlin electoral district. *Eastern district* includes rest of Province.

MANITOBA

Open seasons:¹⁷

North of fifty-third parallel—	Dates inclusive
Fisher or pekan, sable, marten, mink	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.
Muskrat	Mar. 15-May 15.
Fox, lynx	Nov. 1-Feb. 29.
Beaver	No open season.

South of fifty-third parallel—

Fisher or pekan, sable, marten, mink	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter, beaver ¹⁸	No open season.
Muskrat	Mar. 15-Apr. 30.
Fox, lynx	No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison or dog in taking or hunting for animals is prohibited. Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats or to destroy muskrat houses. Beaver houses and dams protected, except under permit to protect property.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, \$2; nonresident Canadian citizen, \$50; nonresident alien, \$200; issued by minister of agriculture and immigration. Permission of owner required to trap on cultivated or inclosed lands of another. Licensee must return his license and make a report during month of June, showing number of each kind of animals taken. Fur trading: Resident traveling fur buyer, \$25; resident raw fur merchant, or dealer, \$10; resident traveling agent, \$10; issued by minister. Licensees are required to keep record and to make monthly reports of furs handled. Fur dressing and tanning, \$10; issued by minister. Licensee must keep records and report to chief game guardian on or before 10th of each month the number of royalty pelts handled and name and address of person forwarding or delivering the skins. Royalties of varying amounts must be paid on undressed skins or pelts of fur animals, except those imported or ranch bred.

Possession and sale: Possession of unprime skins prohibited. Unlawful to purchase or sell skins of muskrats that have been speared or shot. Any person purchasing or acquiring pelts from a trapper must ascertain that he holds proper trapping permit and at the same time record his name and number of his permit. Unlawful to purchase, barter, or trade pelt of a fur animal taken during the close season (does not apply to imported skins). No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Export prohibited of unprime skins or skins on which royalty is payable unless such shipment is accompanied by a permit procured from minister and has attached a declaration of number and kinds of skins contained. Shipment or removal from Province

MANITOBA—Continued

Shipment and export—Continued

prohibited except by express or mail. No other restrictions on skins legally taken. Export prohibited of live protected animals (except ranch-bred animals) except under permit from minister of agriculture and immigration (permit must accompany shipment to destination); fees, for black or silver fox, \$100; for other fox, \$15; for otter, \$25; for beaver, \$5; for mink, fisher, or marten, \$1; for muskrats, \$2 dozen or fraction thereof.

Propagation: License (fee, \$5) must be obtained from the minister to operate a fur farm. Licensee, on or before the first days of January and July, must make verified reports showing the number, species, age, and sex of the animals on hand, from whom procured, and the number which have died during previous six months, with cause of death.

Bounties: Timber wolf,²⁰ \$5; other wolf, \$2; half is refunded to municipality by provincial treasurer.

17 Manitoba: Lieutenant governor in council may shorten current open season on fur animals. Trapping in provincial game preserves prohibited, except in Nos. 14, 15, and 19.

18 Game commissioner may take necessary steps to prevent beaver damage, but no beaver dams may be disturbed between Oct. 1 and Apr. 1.

19 Poison may not be used to capture wolves for bounty.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive

Otter, fisher, marten, sable	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Mink	Nov. 1-Feb. 29.
Fox	Oct. 1-Feb. 29.
Muskrat (see exception)	Mar. 25-May 1.

Exception: In Carleton, Gloucester, Kent, Madawaska, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Victoria Counties

Mar. 25-May 25.

Beaver

No open season.²⁰

Other fur animals

No close season.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take fur animals by use of poisons, with aid of hounds, or with gun equipped with silencer; to dig out foxes from their homes or earth burrows; or to shoot muskrats.

Licenses: Trappers and fur dealers:²¹ Persons domiciled in Province, \$10; all other persons, \$50. Trappers and fur dealers must furnish the minister with written declarations showing their names and addresses, location of warehouses, shops, posts, or caches where skins are to be stored and places from which skins will be shipped out of Province, and must make monthly reports of operations. Issued by minister of lands and mines. License is required to traffic in, cure, or tan skins: Resident, \$10; nonresident or resident alien, \$50; issued by minister. Special license (accompanied by necessary tags) to trap beavers at designated times may be issued by minister; fee, \$5 for each animal.

Possession and sale: Possession prohibited of furs on which royalties, as fixed by lieutenant governor in council, have not been paid; possession of green skins or carcasses of protected fur animals in close season prohibited.

Shipment and export: Skins legally taken, possessed, tagged, and on which royalty has been paid, may be exported under permit from minister. Permit from minister required to export live fur animals.

Propagation: Permits to capture wild fur animals for propagation within Province may be obtained from minister, who fixes fee for such permit.

Bounties: Wildcat, \$5.

²⁰ *New Brunswick:* Expires Oct. 1, 1930.

²¹ License requirements and other provisions of act do not apply to hunter or trapper who is a British subject domiciled and residing in Province, who actually hunts, provided he sells his furs to a person domiciled in the Province.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES²²**Open seasons:**

Dates inclusive

Mink, fisher, marten	Nov. 1-Mar. 14.
Otter, beaver, muskrat (see exception)	Oct. 1-May 14.

Exception: Muskrat, north of latitude 64°

Foxes Nov. 15-Mar. 31.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use automatic rifles, shotguns, or poison in taking fur animals or to destroy or injure any muskrat or beaver house.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, \$2; nonresident British subject, \$75; other nonresident, \$150. Fur dealer and trader or trafficker in furs: Resident, \$5; nonresident British subject, \$150; nonresident not British subject, \$300. Issued by director of Northwest Territories. License not required of native-born resident Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed. On or before July 1, licensed trapper must report to nearest game officer number of fur animals taken under license. (Permit of Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, required to establish trading post.)

Possession and sale: Licensed trapper may sell or trade skins of animals he has legally taken. Possession of unlawful or low-grade furs prohibited. No restrictions on other skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken and possessed.

Propagation: Permits may be obtained to take fur animals for propagation.

Bounties: Timber wolf, \$30 (skin must be surrendered).

²² *Northwest Territories* means the northwest territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory (except such portions thereof as are included in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto not included within any Province, except the Colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

²³ Trapping prohibited on Victoria and Banks Islands and in Peel River, Yellowknife, Arctic Islands, and Slave River Preserves, which have been reserved as hunting and trapping grounds for native Indians, Eskimos, and half-breeds.

NOVA SCOTIA

Open seasons:

Dates inclusive

Beaver, marten, fisher	No open season.
Bear, wolf, wildcat	No close season.
Other fur animals	Nov. 15-Jan. 31.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to take any protected fur animal (unless under a permit) by use of poison; to damage or molest a beaver dam or house or a muskrat house or to set snare or trap within 25 feet of the latter.

Licenses: Trapping: None required of resident; nonresident, \$50; issued by minister of lands and forests and municipal clerks. Fur buyers: Nonresident, \$100; resident traveling buyer, \$25; issued by minister of lands and forests. Fur buyer must keep record and make monthly report of number of skins bought or sold, together with names and addresses of parties from whom purchased or to whom sold. Royalties of varying amounts must be paid on all furs, except bear, wolf, and wildcat.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to possess or sell green hide of any beaver, fisher, or marten, or to possess green hide of any fur animal taken out of season. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Unlawful to export skins of fur animals except under certificate of inspection and permit (fee, 50 cents) from a game inspector.

Propagation: Permits (fee, \$1) to take wild animals may be obtained from the minister of lands and forests under such restrictions as he may prescribe. Unlawful to keep fur-bearing animals, except silver foxes, in captivity for

NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

Propagation—Continued.

breeding purposes without a permit from minister of lands and forests; fee, \$2 for each kind of animal kept, payable annually. Reports are required annually on December 31. Unlawful to trespass in inclosures for fur animals.

Bounties: None paid.

²⁷ *Nova Scotia:* Fox, raccoon, skunk, weasel, or muskrat may be killed on one's own inclosed premises for the protection of private property.

ONTARIO

Open seasons:*Dates inclusive*

Mink, fisher, marten	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Raccoon	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.
Muskrat (see exception)	Apr. 1-May 21.
<i>Exception:</i> South of French and Mattawa Rivers	Mar. 1-Apr. 21.
Beaver, otter, north Canadian National Railway	Dec. 15-Mar. 31. ²⁸
South to French and Mattawa Rivers	Jan. 1-Feb. 20. ²⁹
South of French and Mattawa Rivers, including Manitoulin Island	No open season.
Other fur animals	Unprotected.

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to shoot or spear muskrat, to injure or destroy any muskrat or beaver house or beaver dam, or to set trap closer than 5 feet to a muskrat or beaver house.

Licenses: Trapping, \$6 (issued to resident only); issued by department of game and fisheries. License not required of residents to take bear, wolf, or fox by means of gun or dog. Only resident Indians permitted to take beaver or otter. Farmers and their sons may trap on own land during open season without license. Fur dealers or traders: Resident British subject, \$25 (store license), \$100 (traveling fur buyer), \$100 (whole-sale license); resident, \$1 (restricted—buying for personal use); alien or nonresident, \$200; nonresident, \$5 (buying from wholesalers); licensee must make reports monthly. Fur dressing and tanning, \$10; licensee must keep records and make monthly reports.

Possession and sale: Possession of furs during close season and the sale of unprime skins prohibited, except under permit. Unlawful to have skins dressed, plucked, or treated in any way except under permit obtained upon payment of royalties.

Shipment and export: Export prohibited except under permit obtained upon payment of royalties. No other restrictions on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged. Shipments must be made by express or parcel post and packages must be marked with a list of the contents and the names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: A permit is required of breeders of game or fur animals. Licensed fur breeders may sell live animals or skins during open season upon payment of royalties. The minister may grant permits to take fur animals for propagating purposes during the close season.

Bounties: Adult wolf, \$15; wolf pups under 3 months old, \$5; paid by county, but provincial treasurer refunds 40 per cent to the county. Provincial treasurer pays entire bounty in unorganized counties.

²⁸ *Ontario:* Fur animals may be destroyed in defense of property, but skins so taken may not be sold during close season except under permit from minister.

²⁹ Beavers and otters may be taken under permit by resident Indians only. Under special permit from minister, overseer, or other officer may take or kill beavers doing damage to roads or private property.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Open seasons:*Dates inclusive*

Otter, marten, mink, muskrat, skunk, raccoon	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Beaver	No open season. ²⁹
Fox	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals	Unprotected.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Continued

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to put out poisoned baits for fox or other animals. Beaver dams protected.

Licenses: Trapping: None required of resident; nonresident, \$50; issued by secretary-treasurer of Province. The game warden may grant permits to take beaver and issue coupons (fee, \$1 each) to tag skins of animals taken.

Possession and sale: Possession and sale during close season prohibited. Holders of permits may possess, buy, or sell beaver skins that have proper coupons attached.

Shipment and export: No restriction on animals legally taken, possessed, and tagged.

Propagation: Several special acts of provincial legislature regulate fox ranching on the island. The animals are assessed for taxation, ranches are protected from trespass under heavy penalties, and incomes from ranches are taxed.

Bounties: None paid.

²⁷ *Prince Edward Island:* Beavers may be taken under special license. They may be destroyed by the owner of private property on which they are locating and building dams, and, under permits from game warden or lieutenant governor in council, their dams may be destroyed when necessary to prevent damage to property.

QUEBEC

Open seasons:*Dates inclusive*

Bear	Aug. 20-June 30.
Muskrat (see exception)	Nov. 1-May 31.
<i>Exception:</i> South of fiftieth parallel	Mar. 15-Apr. 30.

Fox

Beaver, otter

Other fur animals

Prohibited methods: Use of poisons in taking fur animals prohibited.

Licenses: Fur dealers: Persons domiciled in Province, \$25; all other persons, \$100; issued by minister of fisheries and game. Fur dealers must furnish minister with written declarations showing their names and addresses, location of warehouses, shops, posts, or caches where skins are to be stored and places from which such furs will be shipped out of Province. This act does not apply to a hunter or trapper who actually hunts, if he is domiciled and resides in the Province and is a British subject.

Possession and sale: Persons engaged in buying, or taking fur animals must, on or before 10th of each month, make report to the minister. Unlawful to possess, buy, or sell skins of fur animals on which royalty has not been paid. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: Shipment and export prohibited, except of fur animals or furs on which royalties have been paid. Skins must be shipped open to view and each skin must be stamped to show royalty paid and be tagged as prescribed by minister before being shipped in any manner. Packages must show names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Propagation: Minister may grant permits to take animals alive for breeding purposes.

Bounties: Wolf, \$15.

SASKATCHEWAN

Open seasons:*Dates inclusive*

Beaver	No open season. ²⁹
Mink, fisher, marten, fox, lynx	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.
Otter	Nov. 1-Apr. 30.

Muskrat:²⁹

North of Township 52

South of Township 53

Other fur animals

Prohibited methods: Unlawful to use poison to take fur animals, to snare wolves, coyotes, or foxes, to spear or shoot beavers or muskrats, or to destroy beaver dams or muskrat houses.

Licenses: Trapping: Resident, \$2 (children or wards under 18 of licensee may trap on his land under his license); nonresident domiciled in Canada, \$25; alien, \$50; resident licensee must return license on or before May 31 to game com-

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

Licenses—Continued. Missioner with statement showing number of each kind of fur animals taken by him. Fur dealer: Resident, \$10 (store); traveling dealer \$50; traveling agent for resident dealer: Permit \$50, \$10 for permit north of Township 56; nonresident, \$50 (store); traveling agent for nonresident or nonresident traveling dealer, \$100; wholesale dealer, \$100. Taxidermist: \$5; licensee must keep duplicate receipt book and furnish a copy thereof every 3 months to the minister. Tanner: \$1; licensee must keep record and make monthly report. Issued by department of agriculture, Regina. Licensed fur trader must make monthly and annual reports of operations. Resident treaty Indians may trap during open season without a license. Consent of owner or occupant required to trap on inclosed or cultivated lands of another.

Possession and sale: Unlawful to buy, sell, or possess unprime pelts of protected fur animals. **Shipment and export:** Packages containing fur animals must be plainly marked with full description of contents and names and addresses of consignor and consignee. Export of live fur animals prohibited except under permit of minister; fees for black or silver fox, \$25; for cross or red fox or other live fur animals, \$5. Unlawful to ship unprime furs or to export any raw furs on which royalty has not been paid. No other restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Permit required (fee, \$5 annually) to operate a fur ranch. Permit to ship live fur animals bred in captivity is required; fee \$1 for each animal.

Bounties: Adult timber wolf, \$10; pups of prairie or timber wolf, \$1; paid only in properly gazetted wolf districts, when half is refunded from provincial treasury.

²⁸ Saskatchewan: Lieutenant governor in council may alter seasons. Trapping on game preserves prohibited.

²⁹ Minister may authorize council of any municipality to destroy beavers or muskrats doing damage to highways or other public improvements.

YUKON

Open seasons: ³⁰		<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Beaver, otter (see exception)		Jan. 1-June 30.
Marten	Exception: South of Arctic Circle	Jan. 1-May 15.
Lynx, mink		No open season.
Muskrat (see exception)		Dec. 1-May 31.
Exception: North of Arctic Circle		Jan. 1-June 30.
Fox (see exception)		Nov. 15-Mar. 31.
Exception: South of Arctic Circle		Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Other fur animals		No close season.

Prohibited methods: Use of poison, pitfalls, spears, or similar devices prohibited, except that commanding officer, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Dawson, may grant permits to poison wolves and other predatory animals. Traps must be taken up within 15 days after close of open season.

Licenses: Trapping: None required of resident; nonresident, \$100. Fur buyer or dealer (purchasing furs for sale or export): Nonresident, \$150; resident, \$25; mercantile establishment buying furs, \$25 (required for each place of business other than head office); issued by gold commissioner or person designated by him.

Possession and sale: Skins legally taken may be possessed and sold at any time.

Shipment and export: Export of raw furs prohibited except under permit issued by direction of the commissioner and upon payment of the export tax. Export of live foxes prohibited. (See "Propagation.")

Propagation: Registration of fox breeders required. Unlawful to export a fox not born in captivity or which has been in captivity for less than a year; any fox born in captivity may be exported under a permit (fee, \$5). Fox and other fur ranches, if posted against trespass, may not be approached without owner's consent. No restrictions on other fur animals.

Bounties: None paid.

³⁰ Yukon: Commissioner in council may alter seasons.

LAWS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

(Laws of 1927 not received)

Open seasons: ³¹	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Otter, marten, lynx	Oct. 1-Mar. 31.
Fox	Oct. 15-Mar. 15.
Muskrat	Oct. 1-Apr. 30.
Beaver	No open season. ³²

Prohibited methods: Beaver house or dam must not be damaged by trapper. Use of poisons prohibited.

Bag limits: Twenty-five beavers in such localities as are opened by governor to trapping.

Licenses: Trapping: None required of residents except for beaver (beaver trapping license issued only to resident trappers of three years' standing); nonresident, \$50; issued by justice. Fur buyer and shipper, 50 cents; issued by game and inland fisheries board. Fur buyer must report operations semiannually on or before June 30 and December 31 of each year.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken, except beaver.

Shipment and export: (See "Licenses.") Unlawful to export a live fox unless raised in captivity. No restrictions on skins legally taken, except beaver.

Propagation: No restrictions, except as to fox. A fox farm must be licensed; the owner must at stated times make reports to game and inland fisheries board, and premises must be at all times open to inspection by officers of the board. Possession of fox cub or fox taken in close season is prohibited. Unlawful to export a fox not bred on a fox farm, or without permit from board to export a fox bred in captivity.

Bounties: Crow, 20 cents.

³¹ Newfoundland: Unlawful to trap on Grand Lake Caribou Preserves.

³² Governor in council may proclaim open season on beavers in certain localities. Skins of beavers must be forwarded through magistrate to department of marine and fisheries, which has sole power to purchase or export.

LAWS OF MEXICO ³³

Open seasons:	<i>Dates inclusive</i>
Bear	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.
Beaver (male only)	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.
Kinkajou	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.
Armadillo	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.
Alligator	Feb. 1-Sept. 30.

No open season: Females and young of beaver.

Licenses: Required for beaver: Resident, \$15; nonresident, \$30. Issued by Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento, City of Mexico.

³³ Mexico: For further information concerning trapping and fur laws, communicate with Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento, City of Mexico.

OFFICIALS FROM WHOM COPIES OF FUR LAWS MAY BE OBTAINED

Federal laws: Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Alabama: Department of Game and Fisheries, Montgomery.

Alaska: Executive Officer, Alaska Game Commission, Juneau; or Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Arizona: State Game Warden, Phoenix.

Arkansas: Secretary Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock.

California: Executive Officer, Fish and Game Commission, Postal Telegraph Building, San Francisco.

Colorado: State Game and Fish Commissioner, Denver.

Connecticut: Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Hartford.

Delaware: Chief Game and Fish Warden, Dover.

District of Columbia: Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington.

Florida: State Game Commissioner, Tallahassee.

Georgia: Game and Fish Commissioner, Atlanta.

Hawaii: Fish and Game Division, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu.

Idaho: Fish and Game Warden, Boise.

Illinois: Director Department of Conservation, Springfield.

Indiana: Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, State House, Indianapolis.

Iowa: State Game Warden, Des Moines.

Kansas: State Fish and Game Warden, Pratt.

Kentucky: Executive Agent Game and Fish Commission, Frankfort.

Louisiana: Commissioner of Conservation, Court Building, New Orleans.

Maine: Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, State House, Augusta.

Maryland: State Game Warden, 514 Munsey Building, Baltimore.

Massachusetts: Director Division of Fisheries and Game, State House, Boston.

Michigan: Director Department of Conservation, Lansing.

Minnesota: Game and Fish Commissioner, Department of Conservation, St. Paul.

Mississippi: Secretary of State, Jackson, or Sheriff or County Clerk.

Missouri: Game and Fish Commissioner, Jefferson City.

Montana: State Fish and Game Warden, Helena.

Nebraska: State Game Warden, Lincoln.

Nebraska: Secretary State Fish and Game Commission, Box 864, Reno.

New Hampshire: Fish and Game Commissioner, Concord.

New Jersey: Secretary Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Trenton.

New Mexico: State Game and Fish Warden, Santa Fe.

New York: Secretary Conservation Commission, Albany.

North Carolina: Director Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh.

North Dakota: Game and Fish Commissioner, Bismarck.

Ohio: Chief, Division of Fish and Game, Department of Agriculture, Columbus.

Oklahoma: State Fish and Game Warden, Oklahoma City.

Oregon: State Game Warden, Portland.

Pennsylvania: Executive Secretary Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island: Chairman Commissioners of Birds, Providence.

South Carolina: Chief Game Warden, Columbia.

South Dakota: Director Game and Fish Commission, Pierre.

Tennessee: State Game and Fish Warden, Department of Agriculture, Nashville.

Texas: Game, Fish, and Oyster Commissioner, Austin.

Utah: Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City.

Vermont: Fish and Game Commissioner, Montpelier.

Virginia: Executive Secretary, Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond.

Washington: Supervisor of Game and Game Fish, 404 Bell Street Terminal (P. O. Box 324), Seattle.

West Virginia: Game and Fish Commission, Charleston; or Chief Game Protector, Buckhannon.

Wisconsin: Conservation Director, Madison.

Wyoming: State Game and Fish Commissioner, Cheyenne.

Alberta: Game Commissioner, Edmonton.

British Columbia: Provincial Game Warden, Victoria.

Manitoba: Chief Game Commissioner, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick: Chief Game and Fire Warden, Fredericton.

Northwest Territories: Director, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Ottawa, Ontario.

Nova Scotia: Minister of Lands and Forests, Halifax.

Ontario: Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island: Minister of Agriculture, or Deputy Federal Migratory-Bird Officer, Charlottetown.

Quebec: General Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Quebec.

Saskatchewan: Game Commissioner, Regina.

Yukon: Gold Commissioner, Dawson.

Newfoundland: Secretary, Game and Inland Fisheries Board, St. Johns.

Mexico: Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento, City of Mexico.

**ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

October, 1927

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This bulletin is a contribution from

<i>Bureau of Biological Survey</i> -----	PAUL G. REDINGTON, <i>Chief</i> .
<i>Division of Migratory-Bird Treaty and Lacey Acts Enforcement</i> -----	H. P. SHELDON, <i>Chief United States Game Warden, in Charge</i> .
<i>Division of Fur Resources</i> -----	FRANK G. ASH BROOK, <i>Biologist in Charge</i> .